

DAILY REPORT

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ROUNDUP VIEWS WORLD OIL GLUT, PRICE SLUMPS

OW101419 Beijing XINHUA in English 1245 GMT 10 Mar 83

["Roundup" by correspondent Zhang Yuanting: "Oil Glut Causes Price To Fall"]

[Text] Beijing, March 10 (XINHUA) -- The oil glut in the world market is generally believed to be the chief reason for the oil price slumps recently announced by Britain, Norway and Nigeria.

The drastic price hikes by the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries (OPEC) in 1974 and 1980 compelled Western countries to slash their oil consumption and seek new substitutes for oil. The past 10 years saw a 7 percent decline of oil's share in the world energy consumption. With the exploitation of their own oil and gas resources, Britain, the United States and some other countries have lessened their dependence on imported oil.

In the case of the United States, the world's biggest oil consumer, daily oil import stood at 4.8 million barrels last year, down from 6 million barrels in 1975. Daily oil import in Western Europe also dropped to 10 million barrels in 1981 from 12 million barrels in 1975.

Meanwhile, crude produced by Britain, Norway and Mexico accounted for 10.15 percent of the world oil production at the end of last year, up from 0.8 percent in 1973. During the same period, the share of their oil exports in the world market increased to 19.4 percent from 3 percent. The glut became more serious when the Soviet Union, Egypt, Malaysia and other countries expanded their oil production and exports by a big margin.

One of the reasons for the glut is the economic crisis which Western countries began to head for in 1979. Compared with 1979, the daily oil import of the United States fell by about 40 percent last year, and that of Western Europe by one-third.

Faced with such a grim situation of dropping oil prices, ministers from OPEC countries held a series of consultations in Paris and London over the benchmark price, output and production quotas of oil in order to avert a possible "oil price war". Estimations show that before oil supply and demand can be balanced out, oil prices will continue to drop, possibly to a benchmark price of less than 30 U.S. dollars per barrel.

Western experts have arrived at the conclusion herefrom that the declining trend is "irresistible" and the OPEC control of oil price "will be over soon".

However, the oil price cuts that are being negotiated among OPEC countries in view of the oil glut on world markets does not mean oil prices will continue to fall in a long time to come, nor the loss of price control by the OPEC. Experts in Third World oil-producing countries and even those of some Western countries see the oil glut as a "temporary phenomenon" and the price cuts as "short-lived". The real advantage is still on the side of the oil-exporting countries.

In the next two or three decades, oil, among other fuels, will remain the "industrial blood of the West". In a relatively long period of time, the West will still bank on the OPEC and other Third World oil-producing countries for oil supply as 70 percent of the world's oil reserves is in the Middle East, Africa and Latin America.

In the near future, the economy of the West will reach the bottom and begin to pick up. Economists generally predicted a substantial increase in oil demand by the West in the latter half of this year and the coming year while the OPEC countries still reserve a surplus productive capacity of 12 million barrels daily. This will offer a good chance to readjust oil prices as oil demand mounts.

Western economists have to acknowledge that though the OPEC and other Third World oilproducing countries are now in "straits", the oil weapon is still held by them.

GATT SECRETARIAT REPORTS WORLD TRADE DECLINE

OW110228 Beijing XINHUA in English 0209 GMT 11 Mar 83

[Text] Geneva, March 10 (XINHUA) -- The world trade declined by an estimated two percent in volume and its value was down to an estimated 1,800 billion U.S. dollars last year, 6 percent below the 1981 level, says a report just published here by the Secretariat of the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade (GATT).

The GATT report also says that the combined gross domestic product (GDP) of Western industrial countries fell by about 0.5 percent in 1982, following two years of growth averaging about one percent in 1980 and 1981. Industrial production of the area, which was stagnant in the two preceding years, declined by about 4 percent. The average unemployment rate in these nations went up by 9 percent in the year, and inflation, though eased a little, still averaged 8 percent. The dollar value of these countries' exports and imports fell by about 5 and 6 percent respectively, and in volume terms, both exports and imports were down by about one percent. The report notes that economic recovery in the main Western industrial countries is expected to be weak and may be threatened by a possible resurgence of inflation in the coming months.

In most developing countries, the GATT report points out, there was a noticeable deterioration in their economic performance last year. Because of a sharp fall in petroleum production and exports and lower oil prices, the aggregate export receipts of the traditional oil-exporting developing countries fell about 20 percent below the 1981 level. In the non-oil-exporting nations, the overall expansion of GDP slowed down to no more than one percent, the lowest rate of growth recorded in the post-war period.

In the Soviet Union production is estimated to have risen by roughly 3 percent in 1982, about the same rate as in the preceding year. The growth of industrial output slowed down again to 2.8 percent, whereas agricultural output improved after three years of setbacks.

In Eastern Europe (excluding the Soviet Union), aggregate production, after a decline of one percent in 1981, is estimated to have declined marginally again in 1982.

According to the GATT report, China's imports declined in 1982 by 12 percent, while its exports rose by 3.5 percent. As a result, the country's export surplus increased to an estimated 4.6 billion dollars.

REAGAN PROPOSES MORE AID TO EL SALVADOR

OW110912 Beijing XINHUA in English 0819 GMT 11 Mar 83

[Text] Washington, March 10 (XINHUA) -- U.S. President Ronald Reagan today called for rushing more aid to El Salvador to stop the advance of guerrilla struggle as he conceded the military situation there "is not good." In an address to the National Association of Manufacturers, Reagan proposed an additional 110 million dollars in military aid and 67.1 million dollars in economic aid to El Salvador for fiscal year 1983. If approved by the Congress, these would bring the total U.S. aid bill for this Caribbean country to 363.4 million dollars in current fiscal year.

Before his address, Reagan met Wednesday with Republican congressional leaders and foreign policy advisers on the aid to El Salvador.

In his address he also proposed to increase economic aid by more than 100 million dollars and military aid by 90 million dollars for El Salvador's neighbouring countries -- Belize, Costa Rica and Honduras.

Reagan's aides conceded that his proposals that have been under consideration for several weeks face an uphill battle in Congress. House of Representatives Speaker Thomas O'Neill said Reagan does not have the votes to win House approval for any increase of U.S. aid to El Salvador.

Congress once cut the administration's original military request to only 26.6 million dollars plus 140 million dollars in economic support funds, and approved 65.1 million dollars in development and food aid for the current fiscal year.

Reagan in his address blamed the "extremists" in this area for "looking to the Soviets and their Cuban henchmen to help them pursue political change through violence." Repeating former President Johnson's "domino theory," Reagan said: "If guerrilla violence (in El Salvador) succeeds...El Salvador will join Cuba and Nicaragua as a base for spreading fresh violence to Guatemala, Honduras, even Costa Rica" and "the threat to Panama, the canal and Mexico will increase."

In justifying his proposed aid to El Salvador and other Central American countries, Reagan said: "Central America is simply too close, and the strategic stakes are too high, for us to ignore the danger of governments seizing of power there with military and ideological ties to the Soviet Union." "The U.S. national security is at stake," he claimed.

He made it clear that he is against a negotiated political solution in El Salvador. He said that "we cannot support negotiations...which would distribute power among armed groups" and will not let "a tiny minority" "shoot its way into power." But, to placate the public, Reagan promised not to involve American soldiers in combat to "Americanize" the war in El Salvador.

He did not mention the reported consideration of dispatching more U.S. military "advisers" to El Salvador. But a senior government official indicated at a White House briefing that more "advisers" might be needed there.

WEINBERGER SAYS USSR 'PROJECTION POWER' GROWING

OW100756 Beijing XINHUA in English 0711 GMT 10 Mar 83

[Text] Brussels, March 9 (XINHUA) -- The Soviet Union has developed a projection power which threatens the Western allies, said U.S. Defense Secretary Caspar Weinberger through satellite to European journalists here today. Weinberger was introducing, at his press conference in Washington, the second edition of the brochure "Soviet Military Power" published by Pentagon.

The defense secretary pointed out that in the last five to six years, the Soviet Union has expanded a great global power of projection that could endanger allied ships, control choke-points of communication and cut off the oil line of Western countries and Japan. It has established military bases in Asia, Africa and the Caribbean. Therefore, he said, the Western allies must enhance their naval powers.

Weinberger accused the Soviet Union of keeping a high-level military spending and acquiring advanced technology from the West by means of espionage and theft.

He reaffirmed the U.S. zero-option at the Geneva intermediate-range nuclear force talks and declared again that the United States "is anxious to hear any reasonable proposals." He stressed that Russia has not yet in any form responded to the U.S. proposal.

Weinberger confirmed that the Soviet Union is deploying a submarine version of SS-20 missiles. But he added he didn't know of any plans for them to be included in the Geneva talks.

U.S. DIPLOMAT IN MOSCOW ACCUSED OF SPYING

OW110214 Beijing XINHUA in English 0149 GMT 11 Mar 83

[Text] Moscow, March 10 (XINHUA) -- First secretary of the U.S. Embassy in Moscow, Richard Osborne, has been declared persona non grata for actions "incompatible with diplomatic status," the Soviet news agency TASS reported today.

Quoting an announcement by the Soviet State Security Committee, TASS said Osborne was caught "red handed" while working with espionage radio apparatus in Moscow March 7.

His portable apparatus designed to transmit espionage messages via the U.S. communications satellites and his own notes written in a pad made of paper quickly soluble in water, exposing his espionage activities, were seized, TASS said.

Richard Osborne was reported to have come here last August.

U.S. JOINT CHIEFS CHAIRMAN VISITS NORWAY

OW101610 Beijing XINHUA in English 1508 GMT 10 Mar 83

[Text] Stockholm, March 10 (XINHUA) -- To strengthen NATO's military strength is the best peace movement, Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff of the United States John Vessey said in Oslo yesterday.

He said the powerful defense strength of the North Atlantic Treaty Organization will make it impossible for the Soviet Union to achieve its goals through military offensives.

According to reports of the Swedish news agency, John Vessey told the press after a five-day visit to Norway that NATO had been trying to reach a balanced disarmament agreement with the Soviet Union during the last 10 years.

Norway is the first NATO country that Vessey has visited since he replaced David Jones as chairman of the U.S. Chiefs of Staff last July. The Norwegian newspaper AFTENPOSTEN commented that the first visit by a top U.S. military leader indicated the deep concern of the U.S. Government over Norway. John Vessey came to Norway at the invitation of the Norwegian military leader Sven Hauge. During his visit he was received by the Norwegian king, foreign minister and defense minister and shown around some military installations in north Norway.

NEW GUIDELINES INCREASE AUTHORITY OF FBI

OW100115 Beijing XINHUA in English 1516 GMT 9 Mar 83

[Text] Washington, March 8 (XINHUA) -- According to new guidelines issued by the United States Department of Justice, the limits of authority for investigations at home by the Federal Bureau of Investigation will be broadened. The new measures, chiefly directed at dissenting organizations and individuals against the United States' authorities, will go into effect on March 21, 1983 without ratification by the U.S. Congress.

The guidelines will give FBI the rights to conduct reconnaissance and investigation activities to political and social organizations advocating violence or suspected of doing so. Intelligence personnel and secret agents will be permitted to penetrate these organizations. These measures are enacted to "stop terrorist activity before crimes are committed and injuries occur," the secretary of Justice Department said.

This new development has caused anxiety among the U.S. Senate and the House of Representatives. Some politicians pointed out that the extension of the FBI's competence may undermine the rights of the people. If not conducted in a proper way, they warned, it might even put the people engaged in fierce debates or propagating unwelcome ideas under supervision.

EPA HEAD RESIGNS AFTER MISMANAGEMENT CHARGES

OW101616 Beijing XINHUA in English 1515 GMT 10 Mar 83

[Text] Washington, March 9 (XINHUA) -- Anne Burford, head of the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA), resigned today following charges of mismanagement and contempt of Congress. President Reagan, who expressed support for Mrs Burford as recently as last Saturday, accepted her resignation "with deep regret." Accusations against Mrs Burford included mismanagement of a 1.6 billion dollar superfund approved by Congress in 1980 designed to clean up toxic wastes discharge sites that are dangerous to human health. It was reported that only five of the 418 most serious sites have been cleaned up so far.

Mrs Burford, counting heavily on White House support, refused last December to hand over documents of the agency to Congress investigators into her alleged misconduct. This led to a contempt of Congress citation. In consequence, three senior agency officials were fired. In spite of Mrs Burford's resignation today, the controversy over the Reagan administration's determination to enforce anti-pollution laws might continue.

PRC-USSR SIGN COMMODITY EXCHANGE AGREEMENT

OW101844 Beijing XINHUA in English 1835 GMT 10 Mar 83

[Text] Moscow, March 10 (XINHUA) -- A Sino-Soviet goods exchange and payments agreement for 1983 was signed here today.

The agreement indicates that trade between the two countries will expand greatly in 1983.

According to the agreement, the Soviet Union supplies China with steel products, non-ferrous metal, timber, chemical fertilizers, cement, plate glass, chemical products and machinery, while China provides the Soviet Union with mineral products, meat and meat products, cooking oil and oil-bearing seeds, silks and satins, cotton, textiles and garments, products of light industry, tea and livestock products.

The agreement was signed by Jia Shi, head of the Chinese Government trade delegation and vice-minister of foreign economic relations and trade, and Ivan Grishin, head of the Soviet Government trade delegation and vice-minister of foreign trade, on behalf of their respective governments.

Soviet Acting Minister of Foreign Trade Nikolay Komarov received the Chinese trade delegation prior to the signing of the agreement and also attended the signing ceremony. Among other Soviet officials present at the signing ceremony were First Vice-Minister of Foreign Trade Gennadiy Zhuravley and Vice-Minister of Foreign Affairs Mikhail Kapitsa. [In a similar report XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese at 1610 GMT on 10 March adds the following names of deputy ministers of foreign trade who were present: Gordeyev, Zorin and (Makarov).]

Chinese Ambassador to the Soviet Union Yang Shouzheng was present on both occasions.

After the signing of the agreement, the Soviet Ministry of Foreign Trade held a reception in honor of the Chinese delegation.

Head of the Chinese delegation Jia Shi arrived here on March 6.

USSR DEFENSE MINISTER ON U.S. MISSILES IN EUROPE

OW110756 Beijing XINHUA in English 0739 GMT 11 Mar 83

[Text] Moscow, March 10 (XINHUA) -- Soviet Defense Minister D.F. Ustinov declared today that the Soviet Union would respond timely and effectively to any deployment of medium-range nuclear missiles in Western Europe by the United States.

Speaking at the Soviet northern city of Murmansk, a major base of the Soviet Navy's northern fleet, Ustinov accused the United States for delaying the Geneva nuclear arms limitation talks. "Had the USA and its NATO partners shown basic objectivity, and the minimum wish to heed the interests of the other side," he said, "success of the talks would have been ensured."

The Soviet defense minister described as a "special danger" the practical preparations under way in Western Europe for the deployment of American medium-range missiles.

JAPAN'S LEADERS VIEW SOVIET MILITARY BUILDUP

OW101212 Beijing XINHUA in English 1100 GMT 10 Mar 83

[Text] Tokyo, March 10 (XINHUA) -- Japanese Foreign Minister Shintaro Abe said yesterday that Japan was being menaced by the Soviet military build-up in the Far East. Answering a question at a Budget Committee meeting of the House of Councillors (Upper House), Abe said that the Soviet Union has in the past decade kept boosting its military strength. If this development continues, the balance of military strength between the United States and the Soviet Union will be tipped in favor of the latter.

In particular, he pointed out, "the Soviet ground, naval and air forces have increased considerably. Being aware of this, we cannot help feeling ourselves under threat."

Prime Minister Yasuhiro Nakasone said at the same meeting: "Any settlement of Soviet SS-20s in Europe at the expense of Japan and other countries in Asia is out of the question and not acceptable."

Wide-spread public attention has been aroused here by a report published by the U.S. Defense Department yesterday which says that the Soviet Union has increased its military strength on Japan's four northern islands to 10,000 men and turned them into "an important strategic point."

JAPAN SOCIALIST PARTY ASKS USSR TO SCRAP SS-20S

OW102305 Beijing XINHUA in English 1533 GMT 10 Mar 83

[Text] Tokyo, March 10 (XINHUA) -- The Japan Socialist Party (JSP) today asked the Soviet Union to scrap its SS-20 missiles in the Far East and formally pledge never to launch a nuclear attack against Japan. The request was made in a letter in response to a letter by the Soviet Communist Party Central Committee delivered to JSP and Japan's Democratic Socialist party in January.

Approved by the JSP Central Executive Committee, the letter was sent to the Soviet Embassy in Tokyo this afternoon for relay to Moscow, said a JSP official.

The official said the Soviet letter pledged Moscow will provide "appropriate guarantee" for Japan's security if Japan adheres to the three nonnuclear policies.

Referring to the Soviet pledge, the JSP letter, therefore, said "the Soviet Union should issue a declaration on non-utilization of nuclear weapons against Japan" because the Japanese Government has formally declared its position to follow the nonnuclear policies.

The JSP letter also touched on the U.S.-Soviet talks on nuclear disarmament, saying that the Soviet Union should promote a nuclear-free zone for the entire Asia-Pacific region. However, "we are opposed to the deployment of SS-20 missiles in both Europe and Asia," stressed the letter.

JAPANESE BOOK URGES END TO SUPERPOWER RIVALRY

OW102249 Beijing XINHUA in English 1839 GMT 10 Mar 83

[Text] Tokyo, March 10 (XINHUA) -- Hegemonist rivalries between the United States and the Soviet Union must be checked resolutely if a world war is to be prevented, says a newly published book here.

The book, written by Haruo Okada, vice speaker of Japan's House of Representatives, was entitled "Strategy Against Hegemonism." Compiled in it are a number of Okada's public speeches and essays.

In the preface to the new compilation, Okada emphatically pointed to the United States and the Soviet Union as "the only countries capable of starting world wars."

He made a comparison between the military might of the two "superpowers," saying that while the capability of the U.S. has declined rapidly since its defeat in the Vietnam war, the Soviet military power had remarkably increased through the 70s.

Calling on the Third World countries to play their role of a mainstay against hegemonism, Okada said the rapid growth of the forces against war is the key factor in containing the military expansion of the United States and the Soviet Union.

He held that Japan should contribute to establishing a new world economic order on the basis of equality, mutual benefit and mutual cooperation by strengthening the genuine unity between it and the Third World countries.

To mark the publication of Okada's book, a grand cocktail party was held at the Hotel New Otani here this evening with over 1,000 politicians and celebrities from various circles present.

JAPAN'S LOWER HOUSE PASSES FISCAL 83 BUDGET

OW092319 Beijing XINHUA in English 1553 GMT 9 Mar 83

[Text] Tokyo, March 9 (XINHUA) -- Japan's House of Representatives Tuesday night passed, without modification, the government's budget for fiscal 1983 beginning April 1.

The budget, which was compiled by the government last December, proposed a 1.4 percent increase in total government spending over the current fiscal year to 50,379.6 billion yen (214.3 billion U.S. dollars).

However, a substantial increase was allowed for defense spending which carries off 2,754.2 billion yen (11.7 billion U.S. dollars), a 6.5 percent rise over the current fiscal year, despite freeze or cut of most other outlays.

Representing an estimated 0.978 percent of gross national product, the new defense allotment is generally believed here to have resulted from the Soviet threat to Japan and the U.S. pressure on the Japanese Government to play a bigger role in counterbalancing the growing Soviet military presence in the Far East.

The strong desire of Prime Minister Yasuhiro Nakasone is also regarded as a reason for the boost in defense spending.

In the coming fiscal year, the government will issue national bonds totalling 13,345 billion yen (56.8 billion U.S. dollars), of which 6,930 billion yen (29.7 billion U.S. dollars) will cover government deficits.

This means the 1983 budget is still 26.5 percent dependent on national bonds.

The total amount of investments and loans, as stated in the government-compiled 1983 fiscal year investment and loan program, stands at 20,702.9 billion yen (88.1 billion U.S. dollars), only a two percent growth over the current fiscal year.

XINHUA COMMENTARY HITS SRV ON DK NONALIGNED SEAT

OW101437 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1135 GMT 10 Mar 83

[Commentary by XINHUA reporter Li Yongming [2621 3067 2494]: "Vietnam's Three 'Unexpectednesses'"]

[Text] Beijing, 10 Mar (XINHUA) -- While the Seventh Nonaligned Summit was being convened, Vietnam's media, through the trick of distorting facts, attacked the many non-aligned countries that upheld justice and demanded restoration to Democratic Kampuchea of its legitimate seat, alleging that they were "wasting time" at the foreign ministers meeting and claiming that it had frustrated the "conspiratorial activities" of the "international reactionary force," thereby achieving "unexpected" results and so on. During the nonaligned foreign ministers meeting, Vietnam indeed encountered some "unexpected" conditions.

First of all, Vietnam's contention that leaving Kampuchea's seat "vacant" was "totally justifiable" was scathingly denounced. Before the current nonaligned summit, Vietnam had insisted that Cuba's leaving Kampuchea's seat "vacant" at the previous summit was "totally justifiable and correct" and was the "unanimous opinion" of the nonaligned countries. However, contrary to what it claimed, the nonaligned foreign ministers meeting this time conducted long drawn-out debate on the issue of Kampuchea's seat. The focal point of the debate was the legality of the erroneous decision imposed on the previous summit by Cuba by taking advantage of its host-country status. An obvious majority of speakers were opposed to the erroneous decision to leave Kampuchea's seat "vacant" and insisted on restoring Democratic Kampuchea's legitimate seat. This fully shows that leaving Kampuchea's seat "vacant" is not "totally justifiable and correct" and still less "the unanimous opinion" of the nonaligned countries.

Secondly, before the nonaligned foreign ministers meeting, Vietnam suddenly changed its stand of letting Kampuchea's seat "remain vacant" into a demand that the representative of the Heng Samrin puppet regime be admitted. The purpose of this trick was to attempt to indefinitely prolong the "vacancy" of Kampuchea's seat in the Nonaligned Movement so that some day the Heng Samrin regime may fill this "vacancy." However, Vietnam's attempt failed at this nonaligned foreign ministers meeting. Not only was Vietnam denounced again by many countries but the meeting decided to refer the issue of the Kampuchea seat to the Nonaligned Coordinating Bureau for a solution. This virtually negates what Vietnam has called the "unanimous opinion" and "legitimacy" of this "vacancy."

Thirdly, isn't the abominable precedent of Vietnam's aggression in Kampuchea, rigging up a puppet regime and together with Cuba excluding Democratic Kampuchea from the Non-aligned Movement, once established a dangerous wrecking of this movement? In view of this condition, representatives of a number of countries at the foreign ministers meeting demanded that a decision be made to do away with the regulations and procedures on credentials of member countries of the Nonaligned Movement. Isn't this another negation of the "legitimacy" of the illegal acts of Vietnam and Cuba?"

Of course, not all matters were "unexpected" to Vietnam. At least one thing was envisaged by Vietnam, that is, Vietnam will be denounced and assailed at the meeting. According to AFP, Vietnamese Foreign Minister Nguyen Co Thach privately met Singaporean Foreign Minister Dhanabalan during the summit and brazenly and unjustifiably demanded that both sides avoid "open disputes" on the Kampuchea issue and cease to air the Kampuchea issue at international forums. But he was met with a categorical refusal by the Singaporean foreign minister, who denounced Vietnam's aggressive action and strongly demanded restoration of Democratic Kampuchea's seat.

In addition Nguyen Co Thach in New Delhi also appealed to ASEAN countries to hold talks with the three Indochinese countries. Nguyen Co Thach's aim was to forestall the non-aligned countries, ASEAN countries in particular, from condemning Vietnam's aggression in Kampuchea.

Since Vietnam seeks to commit aggression and carry out expansion, this unjust action invariably makes Vietnam feel uneasy as if it were sitting on a bed of nails, because it is worried about the emergence of an "unexpected" situation which will put it in the dock and subject it to condemnation. However, so long as Vietnam stubbornly clings to its stand to commit aggression against Kampuchea, it will inevitably meet with more "unexpected" things.

NEW ZEALAND OFFICIAL LEAVES FOR JAPAN 10 MARCH

OW101224 Beijing XINHUA in English 1127 GMT 10 Mar 83

[Text] Shanghai, March 10 (XINHUA) -- New Zealand Minister of Foreign Affairs and Overseas Trade W.E. Cooper, Mrs. Cooper and their party left Shanghai for Japan today at the end of their visit to China.

DIRECT TIANJIN-HONG KONG TELEPHONE SERVICE BEGINS

OW101347 Beijing XINHUA in English 1242 GMT 10 Mar 83

[Text] Tianjin, March 10 (XINHUA)-- Direct telephone service opened between Tianjin and Hong Kong when three telephone lines were put into operation at 1740 hours today.

Until now, an official of the Tianjin long-distance telephone office said, telephone calls between Tianjin and Hong Kong have had to go through Beijing.

With the opening of the direct service, anyone in Tianjin will be able to place a call through to Hong Kong with the aid of a local trunk call operator, who will dial an operator in Hong Kong.

Work will continue to improve the three lines and achieve "semi-automatic dialing" between the two places within this year.

Tianjin, a leading industrial and port city in North China, is one of the 12 big cities now receiving priority in expanding telephone services, according to an earlier news report.

Other cities include Beijing, Shanghai and Guangzhou, which are also major international cities.

AFGHAN LEADER ON USSR 'OCCUPATIONISTS'

OW031726 Beijing XINHUA in English 1621 GMT 3 Mar 83

[Text] Islamabad, March 3 (XINHUA) -- The Afghan resistance forces and people have mounted attacks, staged demonstrations and employed various other means to oppose the Soviet occupationists in Kabul since February. Speaking to XINHUA correspondents in an exclusive interview here today, Mohammad Gulzai, leading member of the foreign relations committee of the Islamic alliance of Afghan Mojahedin, said that all these actions were taken to commemorate the martyrdom of hundreds of people who were killed by Soviet troops in large-scale demonstrations held in Kabul on February 22, 1980 shortly after the Soviet military invasion of Afghanistan.

Gulzai said the Afghan guerrillas launched on February 22 attacks on the Soviet headquarters at Doraramon near the biggest Soviet airport of Bagram in Afghanistan. The state of casualties and losses the Soviet troops suffered was not available, but he said the Soviet newspapers RED STAR and IZVESTIYA had admitted that ten people were killed, 15 others wounded and three military vehicles destroyed during the guerrilla operations. He said the guerrillas also attacked the Soviet Embassy's residential quarters and other facilities with rocket launchers in the last week of February. The power supply line in Kabul remained cut off for the last one month or so. Scattered demonstrations, he said, were held in various parts of Kabul on February 23 in protest against continuing Soviet occupation of Afghanistan. The demonstrators shouted: "Soviet aggressors get out of Afghanistan."

INDIA, PAKISTAN TO SET UP JOINT COMMISSION

OW101344 Beijing XINHUA in English 1236 GMT 10 Mar 83

[Text] New Delhi, March 10 (XINHUA) -- India and Pakistan today signed an agreement to set up a joint commission to promote cooperation between the two countries in economic, trade, industrial, education, health, cultural, scientific and other fields. In the presence of Indian Prime Minister Mrs. Indira Gandhi and President of Pakistan General Ziaul Haq, the foreign ministers of the two countries, P.V. Narasimha Rao and Sahabzada Yaqub Ali Khan signed the agreement at a ceremony in Vigyan Bhavan, the venue of the 7th summit of non-aligned countries.

The establishment of the joint commission was decided last November, when Ziaul Haq made a one-day stop-over here and had talk with Mrs. Gandhi. While the commission, headed by the two foreign ministers, will normally meet once a year alternately in New Delhi and Islamabad, the sub-commissions appointed by it to deal with specific areas of cooperation will met as often as considered necessary.

The agreement signed today may be modified by mutual consent. It would be automatically renewed every five years unless either party gives a six-month notice to the other to terminate it. Just before the signing of the joint commission agreement, Mrs. Gandhi and General Ziaul Haq had a brief meeting. General Ziaul Haq expressed the hope that the signing of the agreement would pave the way for close ties between the two countries. In response, Mrs. Gandhi remarked that the two neighbors, which were so close yet so far, should open their doors to each other one by one. Improvement of telecommunications and postal links was particularly important to close neighbors, especially so when they seem to have much better such links with far-away countries, Mrs. Gandhi said.

HU QILI, DELEGATION MEET PCI LEADER IN ROME

OW110920 Beijing XINHUA in English 0724 GMT 11 Mar 83

[Text] Rome, March 10 (XINHUA) -- General Secretary of the Italian Communist Party [PCI] Enrico Berlinguer met this afternoon at his party's headquarters all members of the Chinese Communist Party delegation led by Hu Qili, member of the Secretariat of the C.P.C. Central Committee.

During their friendly and cordial talks, each side acquainted the other with what was happening within their respective parties and exchanged views on ways to further the friendly relations between the two parties.

Also present on the occasion on the Italian side were Comrades Giancarlo Pajetta, Paolo Bufalini and Antonio Rubbi.

Earlier, Comrade Hu Qili delivered a message to Comrade Berlinguer from Hu Yaobang, general secretary of the C.P.C. Central Committee.

WU XUEQIAN ATTENDS SPANISH EMBASSY RECEPTION

OW101536 Beijing XHINUA in English 1506 GMT 10 Mar 83

[Text] Beijing, March 10 (XINHUA) -- Spanish Ambassador to China Mariano Ucelay and Mrs. Ucelay gave a banquet here this evening to mark the tenth anniversary of the establishment of diplomatic relations between China and Spain.

Wu Xueqian, Chinese foreign minister, and leading members of other government departments attended.

Wu Xueqian and Spanish Foreign Minister Fernando Moran have exchanged messages of greetings for this occasion.

RENMIN RIBAO CHIEF FETES SPANISH CP PAPER GROUP

OW101638 Beijing XINHUA in English 1619 GMT 10 Mar 83

[Text] Beijing, March 10 (XINHUA) -- Qin Chuan, editor-in-chief of the PEOPLE'S DAILY, hosted a banquet for a delegation from MUNDO OBRERO, organ of the Spanish Communist Party here this evening. The delegation is led by Antonio Palomares, member of the Political Committee of the newspaper.

Feng Xuan, advisor to the International Liaison Department of the Central Committee of the Chinese Communist Party, attended.

The delegation arrived here this morning at the invitation of the PEOPLE'S DAILY.

JI PENGFEI MEETS NETHERLANDS JOURNALIST

OW101218 Beijing XINHUA in English 1128 GMT 10 Mar 83

[Text] Beijing, March 10 (XINHUA) -- State Councillor Ji Pengfei met and had a friendly conversation here today with Jehan Kuypers, a political columnist from the Netherlands.

Present was Liu Aizhi, deputy editor-in-chief of the GUANGMING DAILY.

RENMIN RIBAO COMMENTS ON WEST GERMAN ELECTION

HK101142 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 10 Mar 83 p 6

["Short commentary": "Commenting on the West Germany General Election"]

[Text] The results of the 10th West German Bundestag election have been published. The Christian Democratic Union and the Christian Social Union, which had earlier ruled the country for 20 years, rise once again at the major ruling parties of West Germany; while the Social Democratic Party, which had kept its ruling status since 1969, suffers the most crushing defeat in over 20 years.

In light of the strategic position of West Germany, the complicated international situation which the country is facing, and the difference between the stands of the parties engaged in the election campaign toward the implementation of the decisions of NATO on the deployment of medium-range missiles, the outcome of this general election has a direct bearing on the defense policy of NATO, and even on the future of the whole Western alliance. For this reason, this election drew the "extraordinarily" close attention of the two superpowers, both of which undisguisedly exerted influence on it, openly declaring their attitudes for one party and against another in the hope that the election results would be in their favor.

The growth and decline of the relative strength of different political forces inside West Germany and unpredictable economic prospects, together with the intervention by the superpowers, made this election more complicated, and turned it into an unprecedentedly fierce trial of strength between different forces. Holding that the outcome of the election has enabled the Western alliance to avoid a crisis, Western sources feel that now they can "have a breathing spell;" whereas the Soviet Union is rather disturbed by its failure to attain its hopes.

The results of the election show that the electorate was concerned about two problems: the aggravation of unemployment and the dim prospects of the West Germany economy which has suffered a sustained depression for 4 years; and the serious menace to the security of West Germany, which is located on the frontline of confrontation between the two military blocs. How to get rid of the economic depression and ensure a peaceful and safe living environment were the major concerns of the German electorate in making their decision. It can be said that they have made their choice in misgivings over the future of West Germany.

The entry into the Bundestag of the Green Party, which represents the ecological movement, is one of the important outcomes of this election. By winning seats in the West German Bundestag, the Green Party upset the traditional three-party structure of West Germany and has thus become a fourth party which has influence on West Germany politics. The uncompromising stand of the Green Party against nuclear arms, against war and against the destruction of the ecological balance and toward other issues will add new complicated factors to West German politics.

Although the outcome of the election has not resulted in a turbulent situation, which quite a few people were worried about, the new ruling alliance will still be faced with rather heavy tasks in fighting against serious unemployment and dealing with the more and more acute dispute over missile deployment.

CHEN MUHUA MEETS SFRY GOVERNMENT DELEGATION

OW101542 Beijing XINHUA in English 1504 GMT 10 Mar 83

[Text] Beijing, March 10 (XINHUA) -- A Yugoslav Government delegation led by Mijat Sukovic, vice-president of the Federal Executive Council, arrived here by air this evening.

It has come to attend the third meeting of the Sino-Yugoslav mixed committee for economic, scientific and technical cooperation and pay a friendly visit at the invitation of the Chinese Government.

The delegation was welcomed at the airport by Chen Muhua, state councillor and minister of foreign economic relations and trade; He Kang, vice-minister of agriculture, animal husbandry and fishery; and He Ying, advisor to the Foreign Ministry.

Yugoslav Ambassador to China Sava Obradovic was also present.

ROMANIA REACTS TO U.S. TRADE PRESSURE

OW060848 Beijing XINHUA in English 0747 GMT 6 Mar 83

[Text] Bucharest, March 5 (XINHUA) -- The Romanian news agency is authorized today to declare in a statement that the U.S. intention to terminate most-favored-nation treatment of Romania as from June 30 this year is both in violation of international norms and against the common interests of the people of the two countries. A U.S. White House report said on March 4 that U.S. President Reagan, in a written statement, had said he intends to terminate most-favored-nation tariff treatment of Romanian goods on June 30 if restrictions on emigration continue in force in Romania on that date.

The Romanian statement said this step taken by the United States runs counter to the principles and provisions in the Romania-U.S. trade agreement and the joint statement signed by top leaders of the two countries. It cannot be accepted because it is entirely unreasonable to take such a measure, a kind of U.S. pressure on Romania and interference in its internal affairs.

The statement noted that as the government has spent various education expenses, the educated should assume their posts as assigned by the state after graduation and pay back the cost of their education before leaving the country. The decision has been made within the limits of authority and sovereignty of the country and has nothing to do with Romania-U.S. relations, it added. Romania has never concluded any agreement with any country including the United States or made any international commitment that it should train experts for other countries.

The statement pointed out that on a reciprocal basis, the above U.S. intention might compel Romania to take corresponding measures. However, Romania will continue its efforts to expand and develop political contacts, trade exchanges and economic cooperation with the United States and other countries, the statement said in conclusion.

RENMIN RIBAO ON SITUATION IN EL SALVADOR

HK110555 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 8 Mar 83 p 7

["Roundup" by Zhu Manting [2612 3341 1656]: "The Situation in El Salvador, Characterized by Uninterrupted Internal Chaos"]

[Text] Over the past few months, the civil war in El Salvador, a Central American country, has become more acute. The guerrillas have launched continuous and fierce offensives against government troops. At the same time the internal contradictions of the ruling circle have become apparent. The turbulent political and war situation in El Salvador has attracted the attention of the international media.

Since 8 January, following their large-scale offensive launched from October to the end of last year, the guerrillas of the Farabundo Marti National Liberation Front have launched a new offensive called "January Revolutionary Hero." After attacking and seizing small towns and villages in the eastern and northern parts of this country and attacking sentry posts and patrol parties of government troops, they captured Berlin, an industrial city of 30,000 inhabitants, on 31 January. In the middle of February, they cut off the highway communications to Suchitoto, an important city about 40 kilometers to the northeast of the capital. They have surrounded and attacked this city for 13 days and have thus pinned down more than 4,000 government troops. On 23 February they recaptured the important northern town of Tejutla. During the battles various factions of guerrilla forces have taken concerted action for the first time and have adopted flexible tactics. But the government troops have been kept on the run and are exhausted. The successes of the guerrillas made many foreign observers believe that the guerrilla's ability to launch offensives has surpassed the government troops' ability to counterattack and that the guerrillas are predominant over the government troops to a certain extent.

The civil war in El Salvador has been continuing for 3 years. In 1980 some political organizations and guerrilla forces, which had persisted in the long-term struggles against autocratic rule and for democracy, jointly established a unified political organization the Revolutionary Democratic Front, and a military organization, Farabundo Marti National Liberation Front. They put forward an anti-imperialist and anti-autocratic political program. Since then the guerrillas have developed from scattered activities to launching frontal attacks on government troops. At the beginning of 1981, the guerrillas launched a general attack, attempting to seize political power. However, since they were still very weak in military strength and, in addition, the U.S. Reagan government had increased its support to the Salvadoran authorities, their attack did not constitute a real threat to the government. Last year government troops carried out many large-scale encirclements against the guerrillas, but the latter successfully preserved and developed themselves. The recent attacks on some larger cities, especially the temporary occupation of Berlin, show that the fighting capacity of the guerrillas has been raised. Simultaneously, the concerted action taken by various factions of guerrillas in the battles shows that their internal unity has been strengthened.

Faced with the increasing military pressure of the guerrillas, the contradictions in the Salvadoran ruling circle are becoming sharper and sharper and its crises are being aggravated. In the final analysis, the reason for the Salvadoran civil war is the lack of democracy in the political field and the extreme inequality in the economic field due to the military and autocratic rule of the feudal oligarchic clique. For this reason, some people in the ruling circle and the Army have also realized that the guerrilla problem cannot be solved merely by means of armed suppression.

With the support of the United States, the military-civilian executive committee, which was established after the 1979 military coup, has carried out several social reforms, including land reform. These reforms have more or less touched the oligarchic interests of some big landlords. So, they have been resisted and sabotaged by these people. Both open and veiled struggles have always been very acute within the ruling circle on the question of land reform and other questions. In March last year, despite the opposition of the guerrillas, a constitutional parliamentary election was conducted. Then an interim president was appointed by the new Constituent Assembly to replace the original executive committee.

However, this election did not bring new hopes to the reform and democracy in El Salvador. As a result of the election, the right-dominated political party, which has a close relation with the oligarchic forces, has control over the Constituent Assembly and the government, and the land reform cannot be carried out smoothly. In May last year, the Constituent Assembly once ordered suspension of the law governing the land reform. After that, many big landlords who had lost their lands during the reform seized this opportunity for reprisals. The extreme-rightist paramilitary organization--the civil defense guards--continuously killed and threatened the peasants with violence and drove them out from their own lands. The sabotage of the land reform aroused the resentment of the Christian Democratic Party [PDC], which has participated in government affairs, and among some military men who are in favor of the reform. For this reason, many government officials who are members of the Christian Democratic Party have been assassinated one after another by the extreme rightist forces. Since the election, which was held in March, more than 10 PDC officials have been killed. Four of them were mayors. At the same time, contradictions within the Army have also become apparent.

At present the government is still carrying out a policy of suppression against the guerrillas. However, due to the laxity in discipline and low spirit of government troops, in the mopping-up operations against the guerrillas many innocent people were killed. Such things as government troops crossing over to the guerrilla side have often happened. Of the government soldiers who have been captured by the guerrillas, 10-12 percent have joined the guerrillas. On the other hand, recent achievements scored by the guerrillas on the battlefields have made many people in the West doubt the ability of the government troops to resist the offensives of the guerrillas. Obviously, the Salvadoran Government is faced with severe political and military crises.

Since the beginning of last year, the Revolutionary Democratic Front and the Farabundo Marti National Liberation Front have repeatedly declared that they would like to put an end to the civil war through unconditional negotiations. Now they still keep to this stand. However, the Salvadoran authorities, backed by the United States, have refused the suggestion and demanded the guerrillas lay down their arms and join the election. Thus, the civil war was restarted and the political situation continues to be in a state of turbulence.

RENMIN RIBAO ON CHANGE IN ARGENTINA'S DIPLOMACY

HK101316 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 9 Mar 83 p 7

["Newsletter From Argentina" by reporters Guan Yanzhong [4619 1759 1813] and Li Zhiming [2621 1807 2494]: "An Important Change in Argentina's Diplomacy"]

[Text] Buenos Aires, 5 Mar -- President of the Argentine Republic Reynaldo Benito Antonio Bignone left Buenos Aires for India on 3 March to attend the Seventh Nonaligned Summit Conference. On behalf of other nonaligned countries in Latin America, President Bignone will take the floor at the opening ceremony of the meeting. This is the first time that the president of Argentina has attended the summit conference of nonaligned countries since the country joined the movement in 1973.

In the past, Argentina seldom took part in the activities of the Nonaligned Movement, though it is a member. After taking power in 1976, the military junta paid attention to developing relations with the United States and West European countries. However, the Argentine Government is now following a policy of building closer relations with nonaligned countries and countries of the Third World. The press here has pointed out "that it was inconceivable a year ago" that President Bignone and Minister of Foreign Relations Lanari would attend the summit conference of nonaligned countries.

The main reason behind the change in Argentina's foreign policy was the Malvinas war between Argentina and Britain in 1982. During the 75 day-long war in the South Atlantic, the United States and West Europe sided with Britain, imposing economic sanctions against and putting a weapons embargo on Argentina, while a number of countries in the Third World, including nonaligned countries, stood by the Argentine people in their just cause. After the war, recovery of sovereignty over the Malvinas Islands has become a question which claims precedence over all others in Argentina's diplomacy. On numerous occasions, the Argentine Government time and again has appealed to the world community to force Britain to negotiate the Malvinas issue. Since the meeting of their foreign ministers in Lima, capital of Peru in August 1975, many countries have repeatedly made statements on the Malvinas issue, "resolutely supporting the just aspirations of the Argentine Republic for respecting its sovereignty" and urging Britain and Argentina to sit down at the conference table. At its meeting in Managua, capital of Nicaragua in January this year, the Nonaligned Coordinating Bureau reiterated the above-mentioned stand. All this made Argentina actually realize the strength of support from the Third World. The participation of President Bignone in the New Delhi summit meeting of nonaligned countries shows Argentina's determination to recover its sovereignty over the Malvinas Islands, which have been occupied for 150 years.

Another reason why Argentina attaches importance to the current summit meeting of nonaligned countries is because of its economic problems. It is reported that the meeting will discuss certain problems, with which Argentina is concerned, such as proposals for negotiating a settlement of external debts of nonaligned countries and calling an international meeting to change the irrational world economic order. In recent years economic crises in Western countries has been very serious. This has done Argentina great harm. As a result, Argentina's external debts have been very heavy, and its total foreign exchange has been greatly reduced because of declining prices on the world market of its main export goods such as grain and beef. Moreover, some factories in Argentina are in difficulties due to a lack of imported materials. Argentina can hardly solve these problems by itself. For this reason, Argentina supports the dialogue between South and North and the establishment of a new world economic order and development of economic and technical cooperation with developing countries to overcome its economic difficulties.

Observers here point out that the significant change in Argentina's diplomacy will surely be welcomed and supported by the nonaligned countries and most of the countries in the Third World.

CHEN MUHUA, KANG KEQING ATTEND WOMEN'S DAY EVENT

OW100855 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1520 GMT 8 Mar 83

[By reporters Li Chengye and Sun Xiaoming]

[Text] Beijing, 8 Mar (XINHUA) -- More than 1,500 Chinese and foreign women gathered today at the Great Hall of the People to attend a party sponsored by the National Women's Federation of China to honor "8 March" International Working Women's Day; the hall was beautifully decorated with evergreens and flowers. The women shook hands, exchanged greetings and chatted cordially.

At the start of the party Kang Keqing, chairman of the National Women's Federation, extended holiday greetings on behalf of the federation to friends and sisters from all countries, to compatriots from Taiwan, Hong Kong and Macao and to overseas and returned overseas Chinese sisters. She said: Today the women of China, together with all the people of the country, are contributing their share in creating a new situation in China's socialist modernization. Reforms taking place in China in all spheres of life and work have opened new horizons for the broad masses of women to display their talents and abilities. They are working to create wealth for society, provide more commodities for the market and at the same time increase family income and elevate the position of women.

Kang Keqing said: Chinese women love peace, life and children. We are ever ready to develop mutual understanding and friendship with women all over the world. We pledge solidarity with women of the world in our common efforts to win equality for women, protect the interests of women and children, struggle against imperialism, colonialism, hegemonism and racism and safeguard world peace.

Present at the party were Chen Muhua, alternate member of the Political Bureau of the CPC Central Committee; Hao Jianxi, alternate member of the CPC Central Committee Secretariat; women members of the CPC Central Committee, the Central Advisory Commission, the Central Discipline Inspection Commission, the NPC Standing Committee, the CPPCC National Committee; vice chairwomen and women Standing Committee members of central committees of various democratic parties; women ministers and vice ministers in the government; women members of various branches of the Chinese Academy of Sciences; well-known women personalities from all walks of life; wives of noted personalities; and vice chairwomen, Standing committee members and members of the secretariat of the National Women's Federation in Beijing. Also present were wives of foreign ambassadors, women diplomats, women experts who have helped in China's four modernizations, wives of foreign experts, women guests from all countries now visiting Beijing, women compatriots from Taiwan, Hong Kong and Macao who have returned to visit relatives and women compatriots who have returned to live or visit.

Literary and art workers and children in the capital presented a colorful entertainment program and an acrobatic performance.

PENG ZHEN, YANG SHANGKUN MOURN CAI SHUHENG

OW110629 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1323 GMT 10 Mar 83

[Text] Beijing, 10 Mar (XINHUA) -- Cai Shuheng [5591 2873 5899], former adviser to the legal office of the General Office of the NPC Standing Committee, died on 18 February in Beijing as a result of illness at the age of 79. A memorial meeting for Comrade Cai Shuheng was held on 25 February at the auditorium of the Babaoshan Cemetery for Fallen Revolutionaries in Beijing.

Wreaths were sent by NPC Standing Committee Vice Chairmen Peng Zhen, Xu Deheng, Shi Liang and Yang Shangkun, the General Office of the NPC Standing Committee, the Legal Commission of the NPC Standing Committee, the Ministry of Public Security and the Ministry of Justice.

Before liberation Comrade Cai Shuheng taught in Beijing University and the Southwest Associated University as a law professor and helped to build the socialist legal system for a long time after liberation. He devoted his study to the Chinese penal code. A man of great attainments, he wrote many books on legal matters that considerably influenced China's legal circles.

PLA REGIMENTAL CADRES GIVEN MIDDLE-SCHOOL CLASSES

OW110213 Beijing Domestic Service in Mandarin 0900 GMT 7 Mar 83

[Text] The Central Guards Regiment and the Beijing No 161 Middle School recently signed an agreement to run jointly a middle-school cramming class for the regiment's cadres. The agreement specifies that the school will help 64 below-regimental-level cadres attain an educational level equivalent to junior middle-school graduates within a year. The class began on 28 February.

In accord with the instruction that Comrade Deng Xiaoping, chairman of the Central Military Commission, gave after the 3d plenum of the 11th Party Central Committee -- that it is necessary to train useful people who are good in both the Army and in local government -- the Central Guards Regiment, after running several spare-time technical schools, turned its attention to raising the general educational level of its cadres at and below 40 years of age. It also decided that all its cadres with an educational level below that of a junior middle-school graduate must reach that level by 1984.

Supporting this decision, the Beijing No 161 Middle School signed an agreement with the Central Guards Regiment about jointly running this cramming class -- with the school being responsible for the entire teaching activities: making teaching plans, providing teaching aids, giving class lectures, guiding experiments, giving after-class instruction, reviewing students' homework and conducting examinations. After completing the year's courses, students will take an examination comparable to that for local junior middle-school graduates. The school will issue diplomas to those who pass this examination.

[Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese at 0254 GMT on 5 March transmitted a report on the same subject with nearly identical details, except that, in place of "in accord with the instruction given by Comrade Deng Xiaoping..." in the second paragraph above, the XINHUA Chinese version says: "According to the responsible person of the Central Guards Regiment, Comrade Mao Zedong and deceased revolutionaries of the older generation were all deeply concerned during their lifetime with the education of the Guards Regiment's fighters. Comrade Mao Zedong was the honorary principal of the regiment's spare-time school. To suit the unit's modernization, the party committee of the Central Guards Regiment has decided that, after running several..."]

PREPARATIONS SET FOR APRIL GUANGZHOU TRADE FAIR

OW101426 Beijing XINHUA in English 1149 GMT 10 Mar 83

[Text] Beijing, March 10 (XINHUA) -- More and better export commodities will be available at the upcoming 20-day fair in Guangzhou starting April 15, according to a spokesman for the Ministry of Foreign Economic Relations and Trade.

About 60 percent of the machines and mechanical equipment on display for sale at the trade fair are a number of new varieties, all meeting fairly high technical specifications, the spokesman said. Woolen, cotton and chemical textiles will also be available in better varieties, styles and packages.

The spokesman said that preparations for the fair are basically complete. He declared that no other export commodities sales exhibitions will be scheduled by either national foreign trade corporations or other localities and departments during this period at home or abroad, in order to ensure the success of the Guangzhou fair.

Foreign business firms have been notified that some export commodities are not to be purchased at the coming fair, so as to avoid the situation in which deliveries cannot be guaranteed. These commodities include tung oil, frozen pork, frozen shellfish, chestnuts, granulated sugar, hog casings, Chinese parasol wood, plywood, crude oil, oil products other than lubricating oil and base oil. Imported items, including pulp, and man-made fibers from Japan are also not to be sold at the fair.

In order to give an overall picture of China's export commodities, the spokesman said, special stands will be arranged for the display of all export commodities, in addition to the samples displayed at the discussion rooms.

The China Foreign Contract Company and the English newspaper CHINA DAILY will join the original 12 trading groups in participating in trade discussions, the spokesman said.

PASSENGER, FREIGHT VOLUME ON YANGTZE INCREASES

OW101114 Beijing XINHUA in English 0723 GMT 10 Mar 83

[Text] Beijing, March 10 (XINHUA) -- Freight and passenger volume on the Yangtze, China's longest river, has gone up dramatically as a result of the revitalized national economy and thriving commerce. The Yangtze River Navigation Administration reports that 33,133 million ton-kilometers of freight were handled in 1982, about 70 percent more than in 1976, and 5,47. million passenger-kilometers, nearly two and a half times the 1976 figure.

Fuel transport was the first breakthrough. In 1981, coal and oil accounted for 31.7 and 28.9 percent of the total volume of cargo transported under bureau auspices. Between 1978 and June 1982, new oil piers built along the river have raised shipping capacity 3.2 times. Three new coal piers were built and 13 old ones improved with mechanized loading and unloading facilities, boosting shipping capacity by 6 million tons.

Nanjing is the largest of the 25 ports along the river, with an annual loading and unloading capacity of 30 million tons, 80 percent of which is for coal and oil. Forty kilometers east of Nanjing stands one of China's leading oil ports. Port facilities with 11 piers were completed in 1978. Crude oil is piped directly from oilfields in Hebei, Shandong and Henan and then shipped to factories and refineries along the river. Due to a shortage of oil, only half of the port's 20 million-ton capacity is now being utilized.

Transport of export goods along the river has been given a big boost since 1980 when the ports of Zhangjiagang, Nantong, Nanjing, Wuhu, Jiujiang, Huangshi, Wuhan, Chenglingji and Chongqing were added to those serving foreign trade.

The China Ocean Shipping Corporation's Jiangsu branch, the first shipping agency in China co-managed by the central and local authorities, was established after Yangtze River ports were opened to foreign trade. With a fleet of seven oceangoing freighters totalling 51,000 tons in deadweight capacity, the branch has since February 1980 opened six lines to Hong Kong, Japan, the Philippines and Singapore. Similar firms have been set up in Hubei, Anhui and Jiangxi Provinces.

Preparations are underway to open Jiangsu Province's Zhangjiagang and Nantong ports to foreign vessels following a December 1982 resolution of the Fifth National People's Congress.

The flow of foreign and domestic tourists began to isolate in 1979, when the China International Travel Service established its Yangtze River branch. The branch has doubled total accommodations available on the river by commissioning three new tour boats and refitting the second-class cabins of 20 regular passenger ships on the Wuhan-Chongqing route. Between 1979 and September 1982, 21,000 visitors from abroad had travelled on the river.

The 6,300-kilometer river and its 700 odd tributaries with navigable distances totaling 70,000 kilometers presently handle only 200 million tons of cargo a year, about the same as the Rhine in Europe, or half that of the Mississippi in the United States.

Poor management and policies and lack of an overall plan have in the recent past held up optimum utilization of the nation's leading inland waterway. Fundamental reforms are underway. Local shipping is now allowed to enter the Yangtze River itself from the tributaries, the building of riverside factories is being encouraged in the hope that both the enterprises and inland shipping will benefit.

A still more ambitious goal is envisioned, according to Zhou Mingjing, associate research fellow at the Navigation Planning and Design Institute of the Ministry of Communications. Plans are underway to knock down regional and departmental barriers and overlapping administrations and put shipping, water conservancy, power generation, bridge building, fish-breeding, water supply and environmental protection under co-ordinated management.

In addition, a nationwide inland river transport system centered around the Yangtze is on the drawing boards.

In the upper section of the river, the plan includes dredging of the Minjiang, Tuojiang, Jialing and Fujiang Rivers on the northern bank of the Yangtze to link up with Guizhou's Chishui and Wujiang Rivers on the Yangtze's southern bank to form a Southwest China waterway network with Chongqing as its hub.

In the middle section, Hunan's Qingjiang, Xiangjiang, Zijiang, Lijiang and Yuanjing Rivers and Jiangxi's Ganjiang can be linked up with the Jiangnan Canal to be dug in Hubei Province to form a Central China waterway system with Wuhan as the center. After the Jianghuai Canal in Anhui Province is completed and the north-south Grand Canal which runs through Zhejiang, Jiangsu, Shandong, Hebei and Beijing is widened, a flourishing waterway network will appear in East China with Shanghai as the hub.

Below Wuhan, major efforts will be made to dredge river beds and shallows and link the Grand Canal with the Haihe River, the Yellow River, the Huaihe River, the Yangtze and the Qiantang River. This in turn will link the northern network, via the Jiangxi-Guangdong and Hunan-Guangxi Canals, to the Pearl River in Guangdong, realizing the old dream that ships can sail from Beijing along the inland waterways all the way to the South China Sea.

MINORITY AREAS GET ECONOMIC COUNSELLING

OW101325 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1228 GMT 8 Mar 83

[By reporter Ge Lai]

[Text] Beijing, 8 Mar (XINHUA) -- A "discussion meeting on offering economic counselling in minority nationality areas," held by the China Democratic National Construction Association and the All-China Federation of Industry and Commerce, opened at the CPPCC National Committee auditorium this morning. Responsible persons of the two organizations' central and local committees attended the opening session.

Hu Juewen, chairman of the Central Committee of the China Democratic National Construction Association, addressed the opening session on behalf of the two organizations. He said: Since July 1982, the China Democratic National Construction Association and the Federation of Industry and Commerce have focused their economic counselling chiefly on Nei Monggol, Guangxi and Ningxia regions and Yunnan and Guizhou Provinces. Local branches of the two organizations successively have sent some 240 persons to those minority nationality areas. They have made remarkable achievements in offering counselling to enterprises of various trades -- such as dyeing and knitting, chemical, rubber, leather, farm machinery, general merchandise, food processing and hair-cutting-- and in helping them train qualified personnel. He said: The purpose of this meeting is first to sum up and exchange experience and then to study relevant problems, pool everyone's wisdom and efforts, suggest feasible ideas and methods, strive to offer good economic counselling in minority nationality areas and thus make new contributions to economic and cultural development in those areas.

Present at the opening session were Hu Ziang, chairman of the All-China Federation of Industry and Commerce; Yang Jingren, director of the United Front Work Department of the CPC Central Committee; and Jiang Ping, deputy director of the United Front Work Department. In his speech Jiang Ping affirmed the achievements made by the two organizations in offering economic counselling in minority nationality areas. He urged members of the two organizations to proceed from the realities of the minority nationality areas, attach importance to industries and handicraft that produce products specifically needed by minority nationalities, and take advantage of local superior features to run key enterprises well.

Also present at the opening session were responsible comrades of the CPPCC National Committee, the United Front Work Department of the CPC Central Committee, the State Nationalities Affairs Commission, the State Planning Commission, the State Economic Commission, the Ministry of Commerce and the Ministry of Light Industry.

PRC CONCERNED ABOUT ENERGY CONSERVATIONEfforts Noted, Urged

OW081215 Beijing XINHUA in English 0715 GMT 8 Mar 83

[Text] Beijing, March 8 (XINHUA) -- China has saved more than 80 million tons of standard coal in its energy conservation drive over the past four years equivalent to one eighth of the country's total energy output in 1982, the State Bureau of Materials and Equipment said.

This achievement was attributed to technical transformation and replacement of energy-consuming equipment such as industrial boilers, pumps, motors, transformers and automobiles. The saving also came as a result of closing some small machinery plants, small iron and steel works and small nitrogenous fertilizer plants which were not energy efficient and had no outlets for their products.

Energy conservation is a high priority in the nation's energy policy inasmuch as energy growth has not been keeping pace with development of the national economy. It was calculated that the average annual growth of the primary energy will be less than 2 percent during the Sixth Five-Year Plan period (1981-1985), while the projected rate for industry in this period is four to five percent. Continued efforts are required to conserve energy, the bureau said.

Energy conservation measures enabled the industrial output value to increase at an annual rate of 7.1 percent during the three years between 1979 and 1981, when energy output remained at about 600 million tons of standard coal.

Last year, total energy output was 656 million tons of standard coal, 3.8 percent more than the preceding year, but industrial output value grew 7.4 percent.

Output Versus Energy Examined

OW091215 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1441 GMT 7 Mar 83

[Excerpts] Beijing, 7 Mar (XINHUA) -- XINHUA editor's note: Recently XINHUA reporters Yang Jisheng and Xia Junsheng spent more than 1 month interviewing experts of a number of central ministries and commissions and 55 units in 7 provinces and municipalities, as well as comrades working on the production frontline, in a systematic investigation and study on how to save energy. The purpose is to answer a question of general concern: how to solve the energy-shortage problem in quadrupling the country's gross annual industrial and agricultural output value by the year 2000. Beginning today, XINHUA will start publishing its notes on the interviews for reference to departments concerned. (end editor's note)

Title: "It Is Possible To Quadruple Output Value While Only Doubling Energy Resources-- Notes on Interviews About Saving Energy" -- by XINHUA reporters Yang Jisheng and Xia Junsheng.

Lin Kangzong, director of the Shanghai Solvent Plant, counted on his fingers for the reporters. In the 20 years from 1961 to 1981 the plant's output value increased by 610 percent, but its fuel consumption increased only by 60 percent. This is to say that while its output value more than quadrupled, its energy consumption increased less than 100 percent.

Yu Yinxiang, assistant manager of the Shanghai Fuel Company, also told the reporters: In the 20 years from 1961 to 1981, Shanghai's total industrial output value quadrupled, but fuel consumption only doubled.

These figures sounded encouraging to us.

We paid a special visit to Comrade Xu Shoubo, a specialist in energy technological and economic research in Beijing. He took a book from the shelf, leafed through the pages and said: According to 1978 data, China's total energy consumption was slightly higher than Japan's but our gross national product was only one-third of Japan's. India's energy consumption was one-fifth of ours but its gross national product was one-half of ours. Among the world's 113 countries, China's rate of energy consumption is the highest. Now Xu Shoubo switched the conversation to a new direction. He said with full confidence: This shows that we have tremendous potential for saving energy. So long as the whole nation attaches importance to saving energy, it is entirely possible to quadruple our output value with only a 100 percent increase in energy resources.

GAO YANGWEN DISCUSSES COAL INDUSTRY PROSPECTS

HK110513 Shanghai SHIJIE JINGJI DAOBAO in Chinese 21 Feb 83 p 2

[Report by SHIJIE JINGJI DAOBAO resident reporters in Beijing Lu Longwen [7120 7893 2429] and Chi Tingxi [3069 1694 3588]: "Gao Yangwen Speaks About Prospects of China's Coal Industry"]

[Text] At the beginning of the Spring Festival Gao Yangwen, the Minister of Coal Industry, granted an interview to reporters of our newspaper in Beijing. He talked freely about prospects for the development of our coal industry. He said:

Coal is China's most important energy resource while oil is the most important energy resource of the Western countries. The difference is caused by two conditions:

1. Historical conditions: Throughout PRC history coal has always been our most important energy resource. Even in the 1960's, when the "Daqing Oilfield" was first exploited, the situation did not change. In the past, coal made up over 90 per cent of the primary energy resources. With the exploitation of the Daqing Oilfield it dropped to 70 percent. However, coal was still the most important energy resource. In 1975 Deng Xiaoping said China should consider coal its most important energy resource and he predicted the situation would not change in the next 20 or 30 years. At present it seems we have done the right thing by persisting in viewing coal not oil, as the most important energy resource.
2. Resource conditions: China is rich in coal resources; coal can be found everywhere. There are 1031 coal mines in the country. Coal deposits have been proved to total 700 billion tons. Thus, speed and quality in coal-industry development are of great importance to prospects for the four modernizations and for improvements in people's living.

"Doubling Guarantees Quadrupling"

The 12th CPC National Congress has advanced the magnificent strategic goal of quadrupling the gross annual output value of industrial and agricultural production by the end of this century. How much energy is needed to quadrupling the gross annual value of industrial and agricultural production? To ensure that the gross annual value of industrial and agricultural production will be quadrupled we must, roughly speaking double the production of primary energy resources (coal, hydroelectric power, oil and natural gas) in addition to doing a good job of energy saving. Thus it is necessary to double the production of coal, one of China's important energy resources. "Doubling guarantees quadrupling" is the slogan on the present coal front. What exactly does to quadrupling coal production mean? In 1980 China's raw coal output was 620 million tons. In 1982 it was 644 million tons. Our quantitative target is to produce 1.2 billion tons of raw coal by the end of this century. There is also a qualitative target, which means we should not develop the coal industry in the same way as we did in the past but should change the backward and basically manual ways of operation in key coal mines to modernize operation methods based on science and technology, raise the level of mechanization, do a good job of safe production, shift from raw coal production to multi-variety production, develop processing, concentration and gasification of coal and create conditions for society to save energy. In addition we should restructure and reform systems not suited to the four modernizations on a grand scale.

To realize the above strategic goal it is necessary to adopt the following measures:

Emphasis Should Be Laid on Large Opencut Coal Mines in Developing New Mines

(1) Open up new paths. How can we get the 1.2 billion tons of coal? Roughly speaking, we rely on the 4-5-4 plan. This means that existing coal mines under unified state distribution should raise their total annual output from 350 million to 400 million tons and that local mines (including small mines run by the masses or collectives) should raise theirs from 300 million to 500 million tons. In addition we must get 400 million tons from the new mines. Emphasis in developing new mines should be laid on large opencut coal mines which must produce 200 million tons of coal, or half of the new mines output. In opening up new paths, five changes are needed: 1) change old techniques, technology and facilities to new techniques, technology and facilities 2) try to avert accidents whose occurrence we cannot completely control by scientific and technological means and radically change the safety situation; 3) change the predominance of raw-coal production to preliminary and sophisticated processing, raise the quality and quantity of products and develop multi-variety production; 4) change from unitary production to diversification -- for example, we can develop building-materials production and coal-generated coal-chemical power jointly; 5) change transportation conditions -- for example, we can build special lines for coal transportation, develop overwater transportation and build auxiliary transportation pipelines to link coal producers and consumers. At present we are designing special railway lines for trains with a 10,000-ton load capacity. We have entrusted some foreign countries with the design of the transportation pipeline leading from Zhungeer Banner in Nei Mongol Autonomous Region to Qinhuangdao and we are planning to construct the transportation pipeline leading from Luan; Shanxi to Nantong, Jiangsu. In addition we are also making plans for the transportation pipeline leading from western Henan to Wuhan. The railway departments plan to build a railway from Kunming to Nanning. In this way, Guizhou's coal can be transported to other provinces.

Give a Free Hand to Coal Mines Established by the Local People

In addition to the above economic and technological reforms, it is necessary to carry out reforms in other areas, particularly in the area of policies. In the future it is necessary to relax our policies and give the people a free hand in developing coal mines. At present, the total output of coal mines run by communes and brigades is 1.3 million tons and total output is expected to increase to 200 to 300 million tons in the future. Future policies must forbid people from doing several things: people should be forbidden to open up mines on the sites of railway lines, important highways, reservoirs, dikes, historic sites and important buildings. Within state-owned mining areas, people should be forbidden to open up small mines without permission. Let the masses open up mines in other places where there are coal resources. People should not be forbidden to do the following things: they can amass money themselves, produce and sell their products as they wish, fix their own prices and the workers' wages and find their own ways of transportation. Several things should be encouraged: the masses, collectives and people engaged in all professions should be encouraged to generate electricity and engage in gasification and transportation of coal, including transportation of coal through pipelines and on ropeways. Not all the coal can be transported by trains after all. Of course the state must give them financial and technological support.

It is necessary to pay close attention to key projects, in particular the large projects in Shandong, Hebei, Henan, Liaoning, Heilongjiang, Nei Monggol Autonomous Region and Guizhou and in places along the Huaihe River. The projects must be based on new technology, techniques, facilities, management methods and systems as they were not in the past. We can cooperate with foreign investors to establish model mines. Workers' payment is reckoned according to their fulfillment of fixed output quotas. People who do more work receive higher pay and people who do less work receive lower pay. In establishing mines, the contract system should be practiced. Workers should be encouraged or punished according to their work. The money saved will go to the contractors.

It is necessary to transform old mines. The technology, techniques, wage system and management system applied in the old mines must also be transformed and reformed. Of course it is impossible to transform and reform completely after the patterns of the new mines. In conclusion: 1) It is necessary to relax policies; 2) It is necessary to pay close attention to key projects; 3) It is necessary to transform old mines. In short, in the past 30 years, the annual coal output was 600 million tons, but we must increase the coal output by 600 million tons in the 20 years from the present to the end of this century. Thus, in order to achieve this, we must open up new paths and carry out reforms.

It Is Necessary To Use the Experience of Other Countries for Reference and To Attract Foreign Investment

(2) On the issue of opening to the outside world. In the coal industry there are many things that hamper application of the policy of opening to the outside world. However, we must adhere to it because: 1) we need the new technology of foreign countries. In the past two decades or more there have been great developments in coal industry technology and facilities in foreign countries. However, in China, little has been changed and the coal industry remains the same as it was in the past. In the coal industry, it is necessary to adopt new technology and new management methods and to use the experience of other countries for reference. Thus we must open ourselves to the outside world. 2) China does not have sufficient capital. If we open ourselves to the outside world and introduce foreign investment, we can accelerate our construction. In the past, the relationship between China and other countries was purely the relationship between a buyer and a seller. In the future it is necessary to get what we need by adopting all forms of cooperation. In the past we bought facilities only. From now on we should buy not only facilities but also technology until we can produce them ourselves.

One form of cooperation is compensation trade. For example, credit extended to us by Japan for exploiting energy resources is in fact compensation trade. Some nongovernmental enterprises in France, Romania, Malta and Japan are engaged in compensation trade. In the near future we are going to sign a contract with Italy to borrow money from them to be used for developing our coal industry, our railway lines and for transforming our port services. China has established a Southwest China Energy Exploitation Company, and the European Economic Community is also interested in exploiting the energy resources in Southwest China.

Another form is the jointly operated enterprises. For example, we cooperate with the Occidental Petroleum Corporation of the United States to develop the Pingshuo opencut coal mine in Shanxi and with the Shell Oil Company of Britain to develop the No 1 mine in Luoning County, Shandong. This form is of a higher order and the problems entailed more complicated; we need more time to negotiate with them further on these issues.

In addition we can employ people to draw up designs for us. For example, we have little experience in exploiting large opencut coal mines, thus, we employ people from West Germany and the United States to draw up designs for us. So far we have reached agreement or signed contracts with some countries.

We can also use loans from the World Bank. For example, we plan to use such loans to exploit two mines in Shanxi. What has been discussed above is economic cooperation. There is also technological cooperation. For example, liquefaction research projects sponsored by the UN and scientific and technological research projects on the coal industry sponsored by Japan greatly help us train our own personnel and introduce scientific and technological facilities.

It is high time we utilized foreign capital. As long as we have feasible exploitation projects, many countries are willing to extend credit to us on favorable terms, and we can get long-term and low-interest loans.

China's coal is principally for domestic consumption; however, part of it is exported. There are many countries which need our coal; however, we cannot meet all their demands. Last year more than 6 million tons of coal was exported. In the near future the amount of coal for export will increase to about 10 million tons. China also develops small and medium-size coal exploitation projects for other countries. The technology and facilities for geological exploration are provided by us. Even the United States is interested in our exploitation of small mines. In short, as long as we can keep pace with the policies of the central authorities, rely on them and science and open up new paths, the prospects of China's coal industry will be very bright.

Small Coal Mines Encouraged

OW101155 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1527 GMT 8 Mar 83

[Report by Central People's Broadcasting Station reporter Yang Bin and XINHUA reporter Huang Fengchu]

[Excerpts] Beijing, 8 Mar (XINHUA) -- At a forum on coal industry reform held on 8 March, Minister of Coal Industry Gao Yangwen announced that the ministry has decided to relax the policy on developing small coal mines and encourages all trades and professions, localities and personnel concerned to run small coal mines in order to develop underground coal resources as quickly as possible and serve the needs of the four modernizations.

Gao Yangwen said: Small coal mines may be run by communes, brigades or collectively by people, with funds they have raised, in areas where there are coal resources. They may also be contracted to and run by specialized households. Areas lacking coal resources may set up small coal mines in mining areas by raising funds themselves, selling shares, or promoting joint ventures with local people. Small coal mines may also be operated by cadres, technical personnel and workers of coal departments or individuals with funds they themselves raised.

On the question of taxation Gao Yangwen said: Small coal mines should be taxed appropriately or exempted from taxes according to their profits.

Discussing the scale of exploiting small coal mines, Gao Yangwen emphatically pointed out: In order to develop small coal mines in a healthy way, it is strictly forbidden to mine underneath railways, major highways and buildings, reservoirs, dikes, dams and protected cultural relics. To operate small coal mines, it is necessary to apply to coal industry departments at various levels and obtain approval.

Gao Yangwen said: Governments at various levels and state-owned coal mines are urged actively to support the masses in setting up small coal mines and assist them with funds, technology, materials and equipment.

Leading Bodies Consolidated

HK110827 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 10 Mar 83 p 4

[Report: "Ministry of Coal Industry Earnestly Consolidates Leading Bodies of Subordinate Enterprises"]

[Text] The Ministry of Coal Industry is earnestly implementing the principle of the CPC Central Committee concerning the need to "make the ranks of the cadres become more revolutionary, younger in average age, better educated and more professionally competent" and has quickened its pace in consolidating leading bodies. In the first half of 1982 the Ministry finished consolidating the leading ranks and structural reforms of the ministry's organs and units in Beijing that are directly subordinate to it, while in the second half of that year the ministry concentrated on consolidating leading ranks of units outside Beijing that are directly subordinate to it. There are 96 units outside Beijing that are directly subordinate to the ministry. Of these, 62 have finished consolidating their leading ranks while 11 are still consolidating.

Through the consolidation there have been great changes in composition of the leading ranks. According to the statistics of these 62 units, the number of the members of the leading ranks has decreased by 26.8 percent, the average age has dropped to 49.5 years or by 5.5 years, the percentage of cadres with a university education or a special secondary school education has increased from 34.7 to 65.1 percent and the percentage of professional cadres with professional titles has increased from 31.2 to 58.9 percent.

Since the consolidation a new situation has emerged in these units. The new leading ranks of the Fuxin Mining Bureau have selected four fine young or middle-aged cadres and chief engineers from the bureau itself and the mines to support work in the new mines. The new leading ranks of the Tiefert Mining Bureau have strengthened business management. In 1982 the bureau overfulfilled its production targets and hit an all-time high. The headquarters in charge of construction in the Huolinhe mines has long been passive in construction and production and repeatedly demanded that their responsibilities for stripping topsoil be adjusted or reduced. After the new leading ranks assumed office passivism was eliminated but they overfulfilled their responsibilities even though their yearly responsibilities for stripping topsoil were not adjusted or reduced.

The Ministry of Coal Industry will continue to pay close attention to consolidating leading ranks at all levels and strive to finish consolidating all leading ranks of units directly subordinate to the ministry and key enterprises not directly subordinate to it within the first half of this year.

CONFERENCE HELD ON SAVING FIREWOOD IN RURAL AREAS

HK080926 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 4 Mar 83 p 2

[Report by Duan Xianqing [3008 1800 1730]: "National Conference on Selected Counties To Improve Rural Cooking Stoves To Save Firewood Opens in Beijing"]

[Text] On 2 March, the national conference on selected counties to improve rural cooking stoves to save firewood, jointly held by the State Planning Commission and the Ministry of Agriculture, Animal Husbandry and Fishery opened in Beijing. Song Ping, first vice minister of the State Planning Commission, Li Ruishan, vice minister of the State Economic Commission, and He Kang, vice minister of agriculture, animal husbandry and fishery, attended the conference and delivered speeches.

"Firewood" is first of seven most important things needed to run a household -- firewood, rice, oil, table salt, soybean sauce, vinegar and tea. In China's rural areas there is a "serious shortage and astonishing waste" of firewood. According to statistics, firewood is in short supply for two to three months every year. In some places there is not enough firewood for one half year. The amount of heat energy wasted every year is equivalent to 100 million tons of standard coal. The figure is larger than the amount of coal consumed by thermal powerplants in the whole country in 1981. The amount of nitrogen, phosphorous and potassium burnt is equivalent to the country's total output of chemical fertilizer. The shortage of firewood is an important reason why people arbitrarily fell trees, dig up grassroots and hence upset the ecological balance.

The conference pointed out that, according to conditions in the 79 counties selected for launching pilot projects, the improvement of cooking stoves is an economical and effective step. In addition, the technology required is simple and the method is well received by the masses. If all the households that use firewood as fuel use firewood-saving stoves, 140 million tons of firewood, grass and straw will be saved.

The conference will further summarize experience in popularizing firewood-saving stoves, study the opinions of the countries selected for launching pilot projects and is determined to find a new distinctively Chinese way to solve the problem of rural energy.

RENMIN RIBAO on Rural Energy

HK081034 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 4 Mar 83 P 2

[Editorial: "Actively Develop Rural Energy Resources"]

[Text] To solve the problem of rural energy resources is an imperative demand of the 800 million peasants and an important issue in protecting natural resources and the ecological balance and in benefiting future generations. Solving the problem of rural energy resources is an important feature of our Sixth 5-Year Plan. It is very necessary to put forward clear and definite principles and measures.

At present, on the one hand, there is a serious shortage of energy supplies in the rural areas and, on the other hand, there are problems of serious wastage and of low efficiency in utilization. To solve these problems we can develop more energy resources or economize on utilization. Judging from present conditions in our rural areas, we should stress energy-saving and pay close attention to transforming cooking stoves in order to save firewood in rural areas. In our rural areas people have been using old stoves in which biological mass-energy is directly consumed. Wastage is serious, with heat efficiency being only about 10 percent. About 540 billion jin of straw and 300 billion jin of firewood (including some standard timber) are burned throughout the country every year. We should strive to popularize firewood-saving (or coal-saving) stoves which need little investment and are quick to produce results in energy-saving in most areas, and take the first steps to reform the traditional way of utilizing energy and meet the shortage of fuel in areas where there is little firewood within a relatively short period of time (for example, 3 to 5 years). According to estimates, if this work succeeds, about 300 billion jin of firewood and straw will be saved each year and part of the straw can be recycled in the fields. In popularizing the firewood-saving stoves it is necessary to stress solid work and practical results, combine with local natural conditions, customs of the masses and fuel-supply situation, adhere to typical examples, let the masses have freedom of choice and gradually develop from key points to the whole area.

Of all energy resources that can be developed in rural areas, the combined economic results of forests used for firewood and charcoal and the utilization of methane are notable. In addition, we are technologically more mature in these aspects. They are the focus of the development of rural energy resources. Most areas of our country possess conditions for growing forests for firewood and charcoal. Northwest China, North China, Northeast China and other hilly areas have the greatest development potential. If a peasant household possesses about 4 mu of forest for firewood and charcoal and if it takes good care of the forest, there will be enough firewood and charcoal for 1 year's use. In addition, other results can be obtained from developing forests for firewood and charcoal. For example, forests can help improve environmental conditions over a small area and prevent soil erosion.

The use of methane in our rural areas has been developed quickly and on a rather large scale. The development has aroused the attention of the whole world. Development of the use of methane can produce various results: It can meet the peasants' needs in livelihood and agricultural production, by providing high-quality gaseous fuel and energy for lighting; a quick-acting fertilizer for agricultural production; and power for the industrial and sideline production of communes and production brigades. It can also help solve the problem of fuel, fertilizer and fodder in rural areas and the problem of raw materials in the handicraft industry, light industry and industries run by communes and production brigades. In short, development of the use of methane is in keeping with the law of the cycle of matter in nature. Compared with other ways of utilizing energy, the use of methane is greatly superior. We should pay close attention to developing the use of methane and make it an important way to solve the problem of rural energy. In developing the use of methane, it is necessary to possess certain technological conditions, suit measures to local conditions, develop with steady steps and pay attention to economic results. At present our projects mainly should be small and scattered and be used for solving the peasants' energy problem in their livelihood. In addition we should pay close attention to generating electricity and power with methane and launch pilot projects for the use of methane in cities and towns. In launching these projects we should make each of them successful, pay close attention to scientific management and to the quality and quantity of the projects and strengthen the training of technological personnel and guidance. In addition it is necessary to encourage communes, brigades and other collectives to establish methane service companies and increase the number of households specialized in methane utilization.

China is rich in water resources. Large rivers are utilized and exploited under unified state planning. Small and medium-sized rivers throughout China can be combined with irrigation projects to build small hydroelectric power stations by relying on the power of the communes and brigades. In this way we can meet the demand for power in agricultural production and in livelihood. In addition China is rich in solar energy, wind power, geothermal energy and tidal energy. We should actively utilize and exploit all of them. We can also promote small-scale coal mining. All these are important ways to solve the problem of rural energy.

In our attempt to make a success of energy exploitation in rural areas, it is necessary to implement the principles put forward in the "Sixth 5-Year Plan" which means "to suit measures to local conditions, make various energy resources complement each other, practice integrated utilization, stress practical results," fully and rationally utilize natural resources in rural areas and actively develop rural energy. As early as in 1956 the CPC Central Committee and the State Council issued instructions demanding that serious attention be paid to rural energy problems -- in particular the peasants' "fuel" problem. More than 20 years have passed; it is time we solved these problems. We should proceed from reality and make good plans. Do not rely on the state but promote the power of the communes, brigades and other collectives, coordinate with departments concerned and make a success of this important matter which is closely related to the immediate interests of the 800 million peasants.

PRC SETS UP FORESTRY ENGINEERING COOPERATION

HK010044 Beijing CHINA DAILY in English 1 Mar 83 p 2

[By staff reporter Chen Guanfeng]

[Text] The China International Forestry Engineering Corporation was established in Beijing recently with the endorsement of the State Council, an official of the Ministry of Forestry told CHINA DAILY.

The new corporation will conduct economic and technological projects in cooperation with foreign countries, the official said.

He said the corporation offers services in afforestation planning, designing, breeding, planting and tending, exploitation of forest resources (logging, transport, building roads, brigades and tunnels in forest areas), and wood processing (milling, chipping, making of plywood, fibre board and particle board as well as secondary processing. It will also provide technical services and labour for contracted projects of joint ventures abroad in cooperation with overseas Chinese or foreign companies.

The contracts include feasibility studies, planning, survey and design in afforestation, equipment and installation, materials, civil engineering, professional training and technical guidance, the official said.

The corporation is given exclusive rights to contract for projects and is authorised to submit and evaluate bids, and sign agreements or contracts with foreign countries or foreign companies, the official said.

He said the corporation is composed of personnel who are experienced in the field of afforestation and forestry and can carry our projects abroad. Many of the corporation's workers have been in forestry since the 1950s and some had gone abroad to provide economic and technological assistance to Third World countries, the official said.

STATE FARMS, LAND RECLAMATION CONFERENCE ENDS

OW100441 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1603 GMT 7 Mar 83

[By XINHUA reporter Cai Dongshi]

[Text] Zhanjiang, 7 Mar (XINHUA) -- The national state farm and land reclamation work conference which opened on 22 February in Zhanjiang City, Guangdong Province, closed yesterday. The meeting summed up the work of state farms in 1982 and discussed their goals for the next 18 years. The conference also discussed ways to implement properly the production responsibility system, manage joint agricultural-industrial-commercial enterprises and successfully reform enterprises.

Attending the meeting were responsible comrades of Xinjiang Production and Construction Corps, the state farms and land reclamation departments and bureaus of all provinces, municipalities and autonomous regions and the state farms and land reclamation administrative bureaus and related colleges, schools and research units of all localities. Lin Hujia, Minister of agriculture, animal husbandry and fishery, delivered an important speech at the meeting.

XINHUA INTERVIEWS FAMILY PLANNING MINISTER

OW100934 Beijing XINHUA in English 0757 GMT 10 Mar 83

[Text] Beijing, March 10 (XINHUA correspondent Chen Wenrong) -- Family planning in China has been fairly successful in recent years with the support of special government funds, a powerful network of administrators and medical workers at all levels in urban and rural areas, and research institutes working on contraceptives.

Qian Xinzong, minister of State Family Planning Commission, made the remark in a XINHUA interview today. "But there must be no relaxing of efforts since the baby boom in the early 1960's is bringing another high tide of young couples", he added.

The commission's all-out efforts have helped China attain 4.55 per thousand natural population growth. The commission is redoubling its efforts to keep future growth within the limits of 1.2 billion by the end of this century.

Qian Xinzong said that unless the people fully realize that family planning is for their own good, unless the problems arising from smaller families are dealt with, the people would not give their support for the national policy of one-child-family. He said that the whole nation should know where China stands with regard to population and resources; indication should be made on what the future of China would be with good family planning and on the other hand unrestrained population growth; list present-day examples and contrast the happiness, health and well-being of small families and the difficulties and poor health in big families.

He emphasized the importance of material backing, such as guaranteeing the supply of contraceptives and medicine, government care of childless old people, special subsidies to one-child-families, longer maternity leave for mothers who decided to have only one child and bigger housing allocation.

"All my life I have wanted a better life for the Chinese people," he said. He studied medicine at Tongji University in Shanghai, in the hope of helping poor people. But this was impossible under the dark rule of the Kuomintang. He joined the revolution led by the Chinese Communist Party. During the Long March and the subsequent years of war against the Japanese aggressors and of the civil war, he worked as Army surgeon and did 10,000 operations. The founding of the People's Republic made it possible for him to resume his life-long ambition of serving his people through medicine. He became minister of public health.

Through his long years of association with the people, he realized that passive curing of illness is insufficient. The policy of putting prevention first has been followed in China's public health work. The nationwide system of inoculating babies, the control of snails to prevent schistosomiasis, a grave threat to China's paddy rice growers, the eradication of plague, and other similar measures have greatly improved the health of the Chinese people. Putting prevention first, he said, means arduous work and government expense, but it brings a healthier population. This is what a socialist government should do, he added.

After the downfall of the gang of four in 1976, China began to come to grips with its population problem. Qian Xinzong became minister of the State Family Planning Commission in May 1982. He was in charge of family planning work and the research work of contraceptives in the early 1960's. Although now in his early 70's he keeps to the habit of going down to the countryside to obtain a firsthand information on China's population problems and to explain the significance of family planning.

SHAANXI OPERA SHOWS NEW PROBLEMS IN RURAL LIFE

OW101405 Beijing XINHUA in English 1132 GMT 10 Mar 83

[Excerpt] Beijing, March 10 (XINHUA correspondent Xiong Lei) -- "County Magistrate Liu Jin", a modern Shaanxi Opera drawing local attention here in the capital, focuses on problems arising in the countryside as the newly instituted agricultural responsibility system quickens the pace of life and production.

A number of new plays have described the invigorated rural economy from the point of view of peasants earning and buying more. But the Shaanxi Opera shows how a county magistrate witnesses a peasant woman selling -- with great reluctance -- her fine-breed hens at a county fair in order to buy medicine for her semi-paralytic husband, while others happily acquire new TV sets and furniture.

Should the magistrate take the matter seriously or not, since the majority of peasant families are doing well? The story concludes with new county decisions regarding special government loans for families in financial difficulties, charging each county official with the task of looking into the affairs of such families to find the most suitable ways for them to increase production and income.

In depicting efforts to help this family, the opera presents complex human relationships: a county magistrate sensitive to the problems of his people and ready to fight for their welfare; a father afflicted with lingering disease who hates to be a burden to the family; a wife who struggles with faith and courage to bring comfort and help to her invalid husband; a daughter who refuses to marry to have her own home because she believes herself to be the sole support for her aging parents; and a young man who cares enough to marry the young woman he loves, and live with her family and improve the family condition with his skill as a grape grower.

Two other characters are presented: a commune chairman who considers himself "freed from responsibility" for the peasants since the new responsibility system, based on initiative and incentives, allows everybody to look after their own interests, and a production team leader who is really "going rich" on his own, without caring for his team members. In the end, both come to realize their faults.

The 60-member Shangluo Prefecture Opera Troupe, which produced the play in the traditional flower drum singing and dancing style, has been invited to perform in Beijing following more than 100 successful shows at home. Beijing theatrical circles describe it as a "true and moving reflection of reality". "I felt warmed by it", said He Fei, composer of the China Pingju Opera Theater. "The magistrate is a real, flesh-and-blood character".

The responsibility system in the countryside is generally felt to have brought greater prosperity to the peasants, invigorated agricultural production and sideline occupations. But labor shortages, unexpected sickness and death, poor natural conditions, problems in developing sideline production or managing family business -- all are possible reasons for economic difficulties of the individual family.

EAST CHINA LEADERS JOIN IN CIVILITY MONTH WORK

OW030639 [Editorial Report] Shanghai City Service in Mandarin at 1100 GMT on 1 March reports that hundreds of cadres and people, commanders and fighters of PLA units in Shanghai took part in "Civility and Courtesy Month" activities on 1 March. It says that Commander Wang Jingkun and Political Commissar Zhang Chen of the Shanghai Garrison Command led office cadres to do street clearing in Nanjing Road and that personnel of other units also performed good deeds for the people such as rendering medical service, giving legal advice and helping repair boots, watches and clocks and mend clothes.

Fuzhou Fujian Provincial Service in Mandarin at 1120 GMT on 1 March reports that on 1 March over 3,000 commanders and fighters of the Fuzhou PLA units flocked to various streets to clean up the surroundings and that leading comrades of the Fuzhou PLA units and the provincial Military District Yang Chengwu, Fu Kuiqing, Zhu Yachua and Cao Punan also engaged in voluntary labor together with other commanders and fighters.

Hefei Anhui Provincial Service in Mandarin at 1100 GMT on 1 March reports that leading party and government comrades in Anhui and Hufei and 200,000 people in Hefei engaged in "Civility and Courtesy Month" activities on 1 March. It notes that Zhou Zijian, acting first secretary of the provincial CPC Committee and Anhui governor; Zheng Rui, secretary of the Hefei City CPC Committee and others visited a railway station at which they urged the personnel to improve the quality of services.

Nanjing Jiangsu Provincial Service in Mandarin at 2300 GMT on 1 March reports that Chen Pixian, member of the Secretariat of the CPC Central Committee; and Xu Jiatun, first secretary of the Jiangsu Provincial CPC Committee, took part in "Civility and Courtesy Month" activities in Changzhou on 1 March. It reports they visited two housing areas and asked the residents about the nurseries, schools, cultural facilities and commercial outlets there and that Comrade Chen Pixian offered suggestions for Changzhou's urban construction.

EAST CHINA SEA FLEET HONORS RETIRING CADRES

OW110655 Shanghai City Service in Mandarin 2300 GMT 9 Mar 83

[Text] The East China Sea Fleet held a meeting at the auditorium of the organization of naval units stationed in Shanghai on the morning of 9 March to issue veterans' honor certificates to 430 cadres stationed here who are retiring with honor. Prior to the meeting, some 900 veteran cadres of the fleet had already retired. Commander Xie Zhenghao spoke at the meeting, urging party committees at various levels and commanders and fighters to carry forward the fine tradition of the party and Army in respecting the aged and their wisdom, conscientiously implement the party Central Committee's various policies toward veteran cadres, and strive to create the conditions for taking good care of retired cadres so they can have a happy life in their later years.

FURTHER DETAILS ON NEW GUANGDONG CPC OFFICIALS

HK110323 Beijing ZHONGGUO XINWEN SHE in Chinese 0850 GMT 10 Mar 83

[Text] Guangzhou, 10 Mar (ZHONGGUO XINWEN SHE) -- It has been learned from the relevant sources today that the leading bodies of the Fifth Guangdong Provincial CPC Committee, the Advisory Committee and Discipline Inspection Committee of the provincial CPC Committee have been formed.

Ren Zhongyi still holds the post of first secretary of the Guangdong Provincial CPC Committee. Ren Zhongyi, a native of Wei County, Hebei Province, was born in 1914. He is a college graduate and a member of the CPC Central Committee.

Members of the Secretariat of the Guangdong Provincial CPC Committee are Lin Ruo, Liang Lingguang, Xie Fei, Wu Nansheng and Wang Ning.

Lin Ruo, a native of Chaoan, Guangdong, was born in 1924. He is a college graduate and a member of the CPC Central Committee.

Liang Lingguang, a native of Yongchun, was born in 1916. He is a member of the CPC Central Committee, first secretary of the Guangzhou City CPC Committee and mayor of Guangzhou.

Xie Fei, a native of Lufeng, Guangdong, was born in 1932. He is an alternate member of the CPC Central Committee.

Wu Nansheng, a native of Chaoyang, Guangdong, was born in 1922. He has an educational level equivalent to a college graduate. He is director of the Guangdong Provincial Special Economic Zone Management Commission.

Wang Ning, a native of Xiangfen, Shanxi, was born in 1923. He is vice governor of Guangdong Province.

In addition to the above-mentioned six persons, other Standing Committee members of the Guangdong Provincial CPC Committee are:

Peng Shilu, a native of Haifeng, Guangdong, was born in 1925. He is a college graduate and an alternate member of the CPC Central Committee, vice minister of water conservancy and power and a nuclear power expert.

Li Jianan, a native of Suiping, Henan, was born in 1922. He has an educational level equivalent to a college graduate and is vice governor of Guangdong Province.

Ye Chenghai, a native of Wuhua, Guangdong, was born in 1943. Graduated from the Chinese People's University, he is a Standing Committee member of the Shenzhen City CPC Committee.

Yang Yingbin, a native of Dabu, Guangdong, was born in 1921. He has an educational level equivalent to a college graduate and is secretary general of the Fourth Guangdong Provincial CPC Committee.

Du Ruizhi, a native of Yushe, Shanxi, was born in 1920. He is chairman of the Guangdong Provincial Agricultural Commission.

Ling Butang, a native of Zhongshan, Guangdong, was born in 1931. He is deputy secretary of the Zhuhai City CPC Committee and acting mayor.

Song Zhiying, a native of Wei County, Hebei, was born in 1927. He is head of the Guangdong Provincial Public Security Department.

The Advisory Committee of the Guangdong Provincial CPC Committee: chairman -- Kou Qingyan (currently chief procurator of the Guangdong Provincial Procuratorate); vice chairmen -- Chen Yueping, Xiao Huanhui, Chen De, Yang Kanghua; members of the Standing Committee: in addition to the chairman and vice chairmen, there are Ma Lun, Wang Changhu, Li Jinjie, Li Xuexian, Zhang Boqian, Lin Kejin, Luo Fanqun, Zheng Xingyan, Fan Hua, Gu Xun, Xu Linhan and Wei Nanjin.

The Discipline Inspection Committee of the Guangdong Provincial CPC Committee: secretary, Wang Ning; executive deputy secretary -- Cheng Li (female, a native of Kaifeng, Henan, born in 1924, deputy secretary of the previous Guangdong CCP Discipline Inspection Committee; deputy secretaries -- Lu Guang and Tang Dingli; members of the Standing Committee, in addition to the secretary, permanent deputy secretary and deputy secretaries, are Shi Chu, Ling Ji, Zeng Donghan, Fu Xueqiao and Tan Qi.

ZHONGXING OFFSHORE MARINE SERVICE COMPANY SET UP

OW090314 Beijing XINHUA in English 1146 GMT 7 Mar 83

[Text] Guangzhou, March 7 (XINHUA) -- A contract establishing the Zhongxing Offshore Marine Service Co. Ltd. was signed here Saturday. Jointly operated by the shipping company of the Joint General Petroleum Service Corporation of the South China Sea and the Yuet Shun Shipping and Offshore Services, Ltd, the new enterprise will provide shipping services for oil companies participating in the joint exploration of offshore petroleum resources in the South China Sea. The scope of service covers the anchoring, weighing anchor, trailing and transportation of drilling platform. The company includes a fleet of ten supply vessels ranging from 4,000 to 8,000 horsepower, built or purchased by the Yuet Shun Shipping and Offshore Services, Ltd.

The cooperation agreement runs for ten years. The company is based in Chiwan at Shenzhen Special Economic Zone and has an office in Guangzhou City. The Yuet Shun Shipping and Offshore Services, Ltd. is a company jointly operated by the Hong Kong Guangdong Enterprises, Ltd, the Thoresen Co., Ltd., Hong Kong, the Solstad Rederi of Norway and the Pearl River Shipping Service Co., Ltd., of Hong Kong.

GUANGXI READY TO EXPAND FOREIGN COOPERATION

HK090214 Beijing CHINA DAILY in English 9 Mar 83 p 2

[Excerpts] Guangxi Zhuang Autonomous Region, a prime spot for foreign investment, has geared up for huge expansion of cooperation with the outside world, according to GUANGXI DAILY.

By the first half of 1982, the paper noted, the region had taken on 32 projects using foreign investment totaling \$78 million. It now has plans for another 30 new projects and the upgrading of 43 old ones, requiring more than \$230 million in foreign funds.

Since the State Council granted the region more freedom in foreign trade last year, Guangxi now has the right to approve projects costing up to \$3 million. In the first half of last year, the region used more foreign funds than in all of the previous two years. The region's export volume has increased at an annual rate of 10 percent for three years.

In addition to regional projects, the city of Liuzhou has jointly started expanding its cement plant with a Danish company through compensation trade. The planned total investment amounts to 200 million yuan. When completed, annual production will climb from the present 700,000 tons to 1.7 million tons.

Guangxi is regarded by many foreign businessmen as a land of treasure that has yet to be exploited. It boasts abundant water, nonferrous metal resources and special local products. It has huge deposits of aluminum tantamount to 1.4 billion tons around Pingguo County alone. It is also rich in tin, antimony, zinc, wolfram, marble, talcum and barite.

The annual discharge of the region's Hongshui River alone is twice that of the Yellow River. The paper said that 10 giant hydropower plants are planned along the river. They will also supply power to Guangdong Province, Hong Kong and Macao.

Upgrading of old enterprises is also a top priority in the minds of the region's leadership. The region has more than 3,000 small and medium sized state-run enterprises, many of which need to be improved. Therefore, foreign funds are needed, the paper said.

Guangxi is unique for its geographical position. It is a remote border region in the deep south of China, and within easy reach of Hong Kong and Macao. It takes only 20 hours to reach Hong Kong from the region's Wuzhou City by way of inland rivers and no more than 30 hours by sea.

The region now is able to handle the transport of most of its exports and imports, since it has built several ports. Previously, it had to export its goods through Guangdong Province.

HUNAN GOVERNMENT RELAXES AGRICULTURAL POLICIES

HK070247 Changsha Hunan Provincial Service in Mandarin 2310 GMT 2 Mar 83

[Text] In the notice issued yesterday, the provincial government made new stipulations on the policies on procurement, transport and sale of agricultural and sideline products. The notice modified the classification of agricultural and sideline products, relaxed the policies on transport and sale of agricultural and sideline products and readjusted the policies on reward and punishment, and on price of agricultural and sideline products.

The notice states: The state continues to monopolize the purchase and marketing of grain, rape seed oil, including rapeseed, tea oil, including tea-seed, cotton, including [words indistinct] and timber. The state will continue to fix quotas for assigned purchase of live pigs, fresh eggs, tea, ramie, jute, flue-cured tobacco, silkworm cocoons, tung oil, including tung-seed, cattlehide, bamboo resin, sugarcane and some main Chinese medicinal materials. Fixed quotas for fresh fish will be assigned only to production units of the state-owned fishing grounds, commercial fishing bases and products of specialized fishing households, except products of the first and second categories of the above. The state will not fix quotas for other products, which belong to the third category. The markets should be open all the year round and business may be run in a variety of ways.

The notice of the provincial government stipulates: The fixed quotas of state purchase for agricultural and sideline products of the first and second categories must be gradually implemented to each level. The vast number of rural cadres and peasant masses should enhance their sense of responsibility to the state and planning, strictly abide by the state decrees, perform the contacts and assure accomplishments of the tasks according to the fixed quantity, required quality and in due time. All the agricultural and sideline products of the third category, including the surplus products of the first and second categories after fulfilling the fixed quotas for state purchase, except for cotton and timber, are allowed to be marketed individually and sold and transported in a variety of ways. All units and individuals engaged in procurement, transport and sale of agricultural and sideline products must register at the industrial and commercial administrative management organs, pay taxes according to law and abide by the state decrees and market management.

Departments concerned must fix rational charges for the procurement, transport and sale of permitted agricultural and sideline products, give strong backing to their activities in space, facilities, transportation and so on, and rescind all previous stipulations that restricted the [words indistinct] and that demanded businesses outside the province be subject to departments concerned for examination and approval.

The notice states: The state will no longer reward grain and other materials to negotiated purchase of the surplus products of the first and second categories, and products of the third category. The state will purchase the products of the first and second categories according to the price fixed by the state. Negotiated prices and marketing should be carried out for products of the third category and surplus products of the first and second categories.

The notice of the provincial government declares: Any previous notices not in accord with the current one are superseded.

HUBEI TO IMPORT MORE TECHNOLOGY, EQUIPMENT

OW071753 Beijing XINHUA in English 1140 GMT 7 Mar 83

[Text] Wuhan, March 7 (XINHUA) -- Hubei Province plans to import technology and equipment worth the equivalent of 150 million U.S. dollars in order to upgrade 300 key enterprises in the next three years, according to Huang Zhizhen, acting governor of the province. "For this purpose," the acting governor said, "an international economic and technical cooperation meeting is scheduled to be held in provincial capital of Wuhan from April 30 to May 20."

He said that 115 projects will be offered at the meeting with foreign, Hong Kong and Macao companies. They cover textiles, electronics, machinery, chemical pharmaceutical and light industries, as well as agriculture, animal husbandry, forestry and aquatic products breeding.

"These projects will center on technical upgrading of existing enterprises, all of which have a strong technical staff and good management," Huang Zhizhen said. In addition, the supply of raw materials and energy is guaranteed.

"Cooperation may take the forms of joint ventures, cooperative undertakings compensation trade, leasing or processing with materials supplied by overseas firms," the acting governor said.

Since 1979, 101 projects have been put into operation in Hubei in cooperation with foreign and Hong Kong firms.

"Contracts covering 30 projects are expected to be signed soon," he said.

Hubei Province, located in central China, is one of China's major grain producers and its major industries include metallurgy, power, machinery, automobile, building materials, textile and electronics. Gezhouba, China's largest hydraulic electrical engineering project on the Yangtze River, is located in Hubei Province.

The province's Wuhan and Huangshi harbors have begun handling foreign trade transport, and the Baihushan wharf handling foreign trade cargo has put the first berth into operation, the acting governor said.

Hubei's Qingchuan Shipping Company has six ships with a total loading capacity of 30,000 tons, sailing to Hong Kong, Japan and Southeast Asian countries, he said.

BEIJING RIBAO ON PEASANTS' IMPROVED CONDITIONS

OW101046 Beijing XINHUA in English 0742 GMT 10 Mar 83

[Text] Beijing, March 10 (XINHUA) -- Construction of the first cold storage facility funded by Beijing peasants was started recently, according to today's BEIJING DAILY.

Yuegezhuang production brigade of Pinggu County, on the northeastern outskirts of Beijing which is building the storage, has become more affluent as a result of the rapid development of diversified economy, and has been recommended as an "advanced unit in the agricultural front" in Beijing, the paper said. The cold storage facility covers 1,300 square meters with a capacity of five hundred tons. It is designed to help process and store pork and poultry for the county foodstuff corporation, which does not have sufficient equipment and floor space to meet the growing demand, the paper noted.

Beijing peasants have been raising more and more domestic animals and poultry in recent years and are taking a larger percentage of the meat themselves as their lives improve. Meat rationing has been abolished and city dwellers can buy as much as they can now. The facility can employ dozens of peasants who now constitute a surplus labor force, and can earn 400,000 yuan (RMB) for the brigade, the paper said. More such cold storages will be built by the peasants, the paper says, in order to alleviate the burden of the state-owned units and to reduce the barriers between production and sale.

BEIJING PUBLIC SECURITY BUREAU IMPROVES WORK

HK110843 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 10 Mar 83 p 4

[Report: "Beijing Municipal Public Security Bureau Improves Its Work in Five Aspects"]

[Text] Before the Spring Festival, executive members of the CPC Committee in the Beijing Municipal Public Security Bureau earnestly studied central leaders' speeches about the reform of public security work and analyzed the new situation and new problems at present. They are now intent on continuing to eliminate the influence of "leftist" ideology, improving their work in an all-round way, and energetically creating a new situation in public security work.

Executive members of the CPC Committee in the Beijing Municipal Public Security Bureau hold that in the new historical period, the political and economic situations in our country have greatly changed. The party central leadership, at the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee, correctly appraised the existing social class conditions which have been fundamentally changed since the late 1950's. That is, exploiting classes have been eliminated and class struggle, though still existing in a certain scope, is no longer a principal contradiction at home. With respect to the economic base and the superstructure, various responsibility systems of linking payment to output have been adopted in agriculture; the administrative system of separating communes from administrative organs in rural areas has been implemented experimentally. The responsibility systems are also being tried out and popularized in industrial and commercial units. The individual economy has rapidly developed. The masses' understanding of the legal system has been enhanced and their demand for developing democracy and consolidating the legal system has become stronger. The task for the public security organs to protect the masses' democratic rights has become more important.

The objects of public security work have also been changed: Not only do all cases concerning the people who are forced to receive reeducation through labor fall under the category of contradictions among the people, but even most cases concerning criminal offenders are also contradictions among the people. New conditions and problems have also appeared in the field of covert struggles. Since the state adopted the open-door policy, with a great increase in friendly foreign activities, a small number of spies and enemy secret agents have also seized the chance to sneak into our country and carry out sabotage.

Executive members of the CPC Committee in the Beijing Municipal Public Security Bureau hold that public security work must be adapted to these new conditions so that it can effectively cope with the new problems and usher in a new phase. For this purpose, it is necessary to continue to eliminate the influence of the "leftist" ideology, overcome shortcomings, smash the old conventions; and improve the work in a methodical and orderly way with stress being placed on the following aspects:

1. Reform the institutions and structure for public security work and make leading bodies at all levels more revolutionized, younger, better educated and more professional so as to meet the needs of defending the modernization cause.
2. In the course of using a comprehensive way to maintain public order, put the work of preventing crimes and educating and redeeming juvenile delinquents in a primary position. At the same time, further display the strength of laws and continue to implement the principle of dealing heavy and quick blows at criminals who seriously endanger public security.
3. Change the old practice of improperly stressing dictatorship to the neglect of guaranteeing democracy. When dealing with ordinary problems concerning public order, apart from resorting to necessary administrative means, people must pay special attention to using democratic methods and the method of doing mass work. Overcome some cadres' thinking method and work style by which they tend to view and treat problems from the viewpoint of class struggle and even regard problems which are not related to class struggle as class struggle problems. Overcome the phenomenon of some policemen tending to treat all people and all cases in the same stern way.
4. Sum up practical experiences, draw up and improve feasible and effective rules and regulations, including those concerning organization and discipline, so that work in all fields may have a guide to follow.
5. Gradually establish a responsibility system for public security work, which may help clearly designate duties for everyone and effect strict and fair rewards and punishments.

RENMIN RIBAO ON HEBEI CORRUPTION CASE

HK110905 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 8 Mar 83 p 2

[Commentator's article: "The Lesson of the Case of Liu Boping"]

[Text] The trial of economic criminal Liu Boping [0491 0130 1627] is well under way in Hebei Province. Despite various obstacles, many points were clarified and Liu Boping was arrested according to law, because there are people among the masses like Wang Li who, backed by the party, braved retaliation and persisted in the struggle.

The case of Liu Boping is alarming. Some leading cadres in Huabei Oil Administration Bureau and in Hebei Province have become involved in the case.

Therefore, Liu Boping had the nerve to say "It's all right if I am to be released after several days' detention. If I really get sentenced, I will make the officials of your oilfield lose their job and the leading cadres in the province lose their jobs as well." Certainly, the matter of Liu Boping and the matter of other implicated people are different in nature. The former is an economic criminal but the latter, apart from a few people who have made grave mistakes, have only made things easy for criminal Liu Boping, because they have been selfishly keen on gaining petty advantages.

To sum up, they think two lessons can be learned.

First, the work of bringing order out of chaos must be grasped to the end. We should continue to weed out the "three types of people." This is very important for us as we are vigorously carrying out structural reforms, reorganizing leading groups and promoting young and middle-aged cadres in various localities. During the "Cultural Revolution," Liu Boping was an ill-behaved, fanatical "rebel" in Daqing oilfield. At the beginning he was a third grade driver in Huabei oilfield. A few years later, he was even promoted as a cadre of the county and regimental level. He acquired more and more power and became more and more audacious. He openly drew in and corrupted numerous cadres with top quality goods that had been smuggled into the country, and with state property. The CPC Central Committee has reiterated that the "three types of people" should be weeded out. However, some localities and units have attached little importance and even paid no heed to this. They continue to put people like Liu Boping in important positions. His criminal activities fully show what great losses the party and people will suffer when this kind of person grasps power. To deal with this important matter, party organizations at all levels must not lower their guard. In order to ensure the smooth development of the four modernizations organizationally, the "three types of people" must be weeded out from the leading groups at all levels. When young and middle-aged cadres are promoted, strict investigation must be enforced so that people like Liu Boping cannot sneak into the leading group.

Second, the case of Liu Boping shows that some leading cadres have been led by the nose by economic criminals because they had selfish ideas and engaged in malpractices. Consequently, they became supporters or protectors of economic criminals. The "Resolution on Cracking Down on Serious Criminal Activities in the Economic Field" by the CPC Central Committee and the State Council points out: "Under the new historical conditions and in the protracted struggle of sticking to the four principles and opposing corruption and degeneration, our party members and cadres will have to stand repeated severe tests."

We may say that cadres who have become involved in the case of Liu Boping have suffered a defeat in the struggle between corruption and anti-corruption. These cadres have been indulgent to such criminal activities. Liu Boping could display his prowess because he had strong backing. The cadres were drawn in and corrupted because they had hidden troubles and harbored bourgeois selfish thoughts.

To take a turn for the better in party style and to correct all malpractices, we party members and cadres should always remember: Seeking no personal interest is the lofty quality of a communist; hard work and plain living is our party tradition and to put revolutionary interests above all is the important sign of party spirit. Only with such ideological consciousness and spiritual level, can we adhere to the principles of being honest in performing our official duties and being truly qualified communists.

We should take the case of Liu Boping as a negative example to serve as a lesson to purify organization, ideology and work style in some localities and departments, carry through to the end the struggle against economic crimes and strive to fundamentally improve party work style and social morality.

SHANXI PREFECTURAL PARTY LEADER EXPELLED

HK110237 Taiyuan Shanxi Provincial Service in Mandarin 2300 GMT 10 Mar 83

[Excerpts] According to SHANXI RIBAO, (Zhang Huaiying), former secretary of Yuncheng Prefectural CPC Committee and prefectural special commissioner, actively took part in rebellion and power seizure during the Great Cultural Revolution; when working in Yuncheng Prefecture, he acted in a high-handed and dictatorial manner, dealt retaliatory blows at people, openly opposed the line, principles and policies of the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee, and moreover refused to admit his mistakes and showed no sign of repentance. The Shanxi Provincial CPC Committee made a decision on 20 October last year to expel him from the party, and this was approved by the Central Committee on 1 March.

The provincial CPC Committee's decision said: Not long after the start of the great Cultural Revolution, (Zhang Huaiying) rose in rebellion. He actively joined in the power seizure in Xiyang County. In March 1967, he became a member of the Jinzhong Prefectural CPC core group, and in August he became a member of the Standing Committee of the provincial revolutionary committee and director of the administrative office of the provincial core group. In 1970, after the conclusion of the central study class for solving the Shanxi problem, the central authorities decided that he should stay in Hebei Province and not go back to Shanxi. In 1973, he returned to work in Xiyang County in Shanxi. In 1974 he was appointed secretary of Shouyang County CPC Committee. In 1975, he was appointed secretary of Yuncheng Prefectural CPC Committee and later special commissioner as well. In October 1979 he [words indistinct].

The provincial CPC Committee's decision said: (Zhang Huaiying) committed serious mistakes while presiding over work in Yuncheng Prefecture. His chief mistakes were as follows:

1. He openly opposed the line, principles and policies of the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee. After the provincial CPC Committee conveyed and implemented the spirit of the plenary session, (Zhang Huaiying) spread the word: It will be awful if we go on like this. We must go back to the old road. At a prefectural conference of county CPC Committee secretaries in April 1979, the former secretaries of Jishan and Hejin County CPC Committees attacked the situation after the third plenary session as a prolonged adverse wind and a catastrophe. They said: Practice has proven that this line is erroneous. After hearing this, instead of criticizing and curbing these attacks on the third plenary session, he connived at and encouraged them. When the prefectural CPC Committee Standing Committee held a study and summation meeting, the other comrades proposed to him that these erroneous utterances should be severely criticized, and urged him to proclaim the excellent situation since the third plenary session. (Zhang) said: It is too early to talk about that now. It is not easy to talk about this and we cannot do so. When the provincial CPC Committee and the central authorities heard about this, they criticized him, but he wrote three sham reports to deceive the central authorities and the provincial CPC Committee and to indulge and protect cadres who had made mistakes.

(Zhang Huaiying) also vigorously boycotted and opposed the discussion on the criterion of truth. At the start, he instructed the comrades of the prefectural CPC Committee propaganda department not to allow people to listen to recordings on this topic. He also instructed the prefectural newspaper offices not to promote this discussion.

After the provincial CPC Committee convened in July 1979 a meeting to make up for the missed lesson in the discussion on the criterion of truth, he said at one meeting: Some people give the impression that they understood things earlier than others and had foresight. I think they are followers of the wind and the trend. He continued to resist after the third plenary session. He openly opposed the central authorities' instructions on rural trade fairs.

2. He dealt retaliatory blows, causing serious consequences. During the investigation drive, (Zhang Huaiying) seized the chance to retaliate against comrades who objected to his views. In an anonymous letter, some people exposed (Gao Yiwen), secretary of the CPC Committee of (Jieznang) commune in Ruicheng County, as having said that (Zhang Huaiying) was an expert in being alone in having the say. He was criticized by name on many occasions by (Zhang Huaiying) at meetings and described as a bad person who should be investigated, and a target for investigation who should be rectified properly. He was isolated for screening for more than 8 months.

Comrade (Lu Qifeng), secretary of Wanrong County CPC Committee, was sent to the prefectural CPC Committee's investigation study course for having, it was said, opposed Dazhai and attacked the prefectural CPC Committee. He was isolated for screening for as long as 1 year. In March 1979, when GUANGMING RIBAO published a letter from (Lu Qifeng) reporting (Zhang Huaiying's) persecution of him and also carried a commentator's article on the matter, (Zhang Huaiying) carried out a second rectification on him. (Lu Qifeng) had to flee.

(Qi Yaqing), secretary of the prefectural transport company CPC Committee, objected to (Zhang Huaiying's) deliberate punishment of people. (Zhang) personally had him jailed for 1 year and 2 months. His wife was also implicated; she fell sick and died.

3. He ignored organizational discipline, acted in a high-handed and dictatorial fashion and sabotaged the party's democratic centralism. During the investigation drive, it was frequently (Zhang Huaiying) who had the sole say on many major issues, which were not studied and discussed by the prefectural CPC Committee Standing Committee and seldom studied by the prefectural CPC Committee's investigation leadership group.

The facts have proven that (Zhang Huaiying's) mistakes are serious. They have had a very bad effect among the masses and done serious damage to the party's cause. Despite repeated education and help from the party, (Zhang Huaiying) has continued in his erroneous ways and completely lost a party member's proper qualities.

Commentator's Article

HK110357 Taiyuan Shanxi Provincial Service in Mandarin 2300 GMT 10 Mar 83

[Report on 11 March SHANXI RIBAO commentator's article: "The Proper Conclusions"]

[Excerpts] The provincial CPC Committee has issued a decision on punishing former Yuncheng Prefectural CPC Committee Secretary (Zhang Huaiying) for his serious mistakes. With the approval of the central authorities, this decision has been published today. Every party organization, party member and cadre in the province must fully understand the serious consequences caused by (Zhang Huaiying's) errors, carefully analyze the historical causes of this grave state of affairs, and regard him as living material for teaching by negative example. In connection with reality, they must study in depth the spirit of the 12th party congress documents, and in particular the spirit of its pronouncements on party building, and thus draw the necessary and correct conclusions. They should absorb the significant lessons from these conclusions and apply them to guide practice in future work. In this way we can further purify our province's party organization and cadre rank, strengthen and improve party leadership, keep close ties with the masses, consolidate and develop the political situation of stability and unity in the province, which was not easily gained, and better fulfill the historical mission assigned by the 12th party congress to the province's party organizations and masses. This will be an excellent thing. We hold that we should draw the following three conclusions.

1. It is necessary to unswervingly maintain political unity with the Central Committee, resolutely implement the line, principles and policies laid down since the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee and strive to accomplish the program set by the 12th party congress.

The gravity of (Zhang Huaiying's) mistakes lies in the fact that he openly opposed the line, principles and policies since the third plenary session. There are also some comrades who for a time have had certain erroneous views or misunderstandings of the line and policies since the third plenary session. This is because the development of their ideological understanding lags behind the objective reality of the great historic change, because they were influenced by erroneous leftist ideology for a long time or else because they were corroded by bourgeois liberalist thinking. Although in most cases these are problems of understanding, these comrades should also seriously learn significant lessons from (Zhang Huaiying's) mistakes and take the initiative to clear away the influence of erroneous leftist ideology and resolutely maintain political unity with the Central Committee. The party organizations should of course warmly educate these comrades and patiently await their awakening. However, the case of (Zhang Huaiying) was different. Apart from openly opposing the Central Committee's line, causing serious consequences, he rejected education by the party organization and went on making mistakes. It was completely necessary to the party organization to punish him properly.

2. It is necessary to put the party's democratic centralism on a sound basis, develop socialist democracy and strengthen socialist legal system. The reason why (Zhang Huaiying) was able to use the power in his hands to retaliate at people and seriously harm the interests of the party and people was that he acted in a high-handed and dictatorial manner, practiced the patriarchal system, alone had the say, and regarded himself as the party and his own words as law. He placed himself, an individual, above the party and the law.

3. We must be resolved to purge people of the three categories from the leadership groups. China's four modernizations drive needs a domestic political situation of stability and unity. Purging people of the three categories from the leadership groups is a far-sighted major policy decision for maintaining peace and tranquility in our country for a long time.

In accordance with the instructions of the Central Committee and State Council, Shanxi is currently carrying out structural reforms and readjustment of the leadership groups. While carrying out this work, we must pay particular attention to the question of purging the people of three categories. Among these people there are young people who ran wild at the start of the great Cultural Revolution, and also a few so-called old cadres who maliciously carried out sabotage everywhere, harbored hatred for the party and nursed ambitions. Nourished by the reactionary ideological setup of Lin Biao and the gang of four, their whole soul was imbued with extreme individualism and anarchism.

Since the gang of four were smashed, and especially since the third plenary session, some of the people of three categories have been investigated and dealt with, but there are still some nestling in our leadership groups. Although there are very few of them, they are highly capable. They can never forget their lost paradise and are constantly attempting in vain to stage a comeback. In Shanxi, some of them act as double-dealers and outwardly support while inwardly opposing the line of the third plenary session and the Central Committee. Some of them openly oppose and stubbornly boycott this line. Others get in league with remnant forces of Lin Biao and the gang of four in society and make use of lingering factionalism among some of the masses. They either [words indistinct], spread rumors and slanders to wreck unity, or else switch to sabotaging the economy when their schemes fail, and so on. In short, they crave nothing short of nationwide chaos. This will be an extremely dangerous factor for chaos unless it is dealt with.

As Comrade Chen Yun said: If people of these three categories get into the leadership groups, after a few years, when the climate is favorable or when there is some storm in the party, they will come out to make trouble and again harm the state and the people.

At present some leading cadres lack sufficient understanding of the importance of purging people of these three categories, and thus adopt a passive attitude toward the issue. Some act like honest men taking pity on bad and evil people, failing to understand that an accumulation of evil will turn into a disaster. Some just take care of themselves; they are afraid of obstacles, and fear that if the snake is not beaten to death it will bite back. Others were previously supported or protected by people of the three categories; they cannot forget old favors, and thus cannot take action against them and even secretly protect them. There are also certain well-intentioned people who worry that if people of the three categories are purged now, this will cause a resurgence of factionalism and affect stability and unity.

These views and attitudes are all wrong. We must proceed from the fundamental and long-term interests of the party and people when viewing the issue of purging people of three categories from the leadership groups. We cannot leave evil unchecked. So long as we resolutely trust and rely on the masses, act in a truth-seeking way and strictly act according to the party policies, we will be able to solve properly the problem of purging people of three categories. Every party member and cadre must enhance ideological understanding from the three conclusions mentioned above, more spontaneously maintain political unity with the Central Committee, and boldly forge ahead in the direction pointed out by the 12th party congress. This is our conclusion.

DENG YINGCHAO'S ARTICLE IN NEW TIANJIN PAPER

SK050749 Tianjin City Service in Mandarin 0030 GMT 5 Mar 83

[Excerpts] On the occasion of the 20th anniversary of the publication of the inscription by Comrade Mao Zedong on learning from Comrade Lei Feng, TIANJIN QINGNIAN BAO [TIANJIN YOUTH PAPER] officially started publication on 5 March, according to the wishes of large numbers of youths across the municipality. In the first issue of this paper, Comrade Deng Yingchao's ebullient congratulatory article entitled "Congratulation and Expectation" is frontpaged in a prominent position.

The article reads as follows: I am glad to see and warmly congratulate the publication of TIANJIN QINGNIAN BAO. I think the publication of this paper is an important and necessary event and hope it becomes a helpful friend of large numbers of youths.

My childhood, early youth and youth were spent in Tianjin and therefore it is my second hometown. Now, although being advanced in years, whenever someone speaks of Tianjin, I am filled with deep and special feelings over the place and the people of various nationalities in Tianjin. In particular, it reminds me of the revolutionary struggles I waged together with the youths and the people in Tianjin during my early years. The youths in Tianjin have glorious revolutionary traditions. The present generation of youths is carrying forward the revolutionary cause pioneered by our predecessors and forging ahead into the future, and it is fulfilling the four modernizations of our homeland. Just as Mr. Lu Xun said, youths should themselves assume duty, step forward and expand the power of revolution. I hope that young comrades will conscientiously implement the guidelines of the 12th party congress, strictly observe the new Constitution adopted at the Fifth Session of the Fifth NPC, continually heighten their awareness of communism, actively study modern [words indistinct] and strive to be laborers who have lofty ideals, good morality and knowledge and who observe discipline. Young comrades should actively plunge into the revolutionary ranks of making China strong and prosperous and work hard for creating a new situation in all fields of socialist modernization. I believe that young comrades in Tianjin will certainly and successfully accomplish the mission entrusted by the party and the people [words indistinct].

SHENYANG PLA'S LI DESHENG ON LEARNING FROM LEI FENG

OW080229 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 0720 GMT 3 Mar 83

[By XINHUA reporters Li Jianyu and Huang Mingsong]

[Text] Shenyang, 3 Mar (XINHUA) -- The Shenyang PLA units have undergone 8 great changes as a result of the persistent efforts in learning from Lei Feng in the past 20 years. Li Desheng, member of the Political Bureau of the CPC Central Committee and commander of the Shenyang PLA units, has urged Army units of the military region to make unremitting efforts to launch activities to learn from Lei Feng, in order to further promote the building of socialist material and spiritual civilizations.

The Shenyang PLA is holding a congress of the advanced in learning from Lei Feng and building socialist spiritual civilization in order to summarize experience in this field. During the session, the reporters interviewed Comrade Li Desheng to understand the achievements which the Shenyang PLA units had made in the past 20 years, particularly since the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee, in persistently launching the activities to learn from Lie Feng. Comrade Li Desheng said: The great communist fighter Lei Feng was from the Shenyang PLA units. Despite interference by Lin Biao and the "gang of four" during the 10 years of internal disorder, the Army units never suspended the activities to learn from Lei Feng. The Lei Feng spirit has inspired cadres and fighters to forge ahead.

Comrade Li Desheng noted the achievements in eight fields by the Shenyang PLA units in persistently launching the activities to learn from Lei Feng:

1. Many advanced models have appeared. Since 1977 589 cadres and fighters have been commended by the CPC Central Committee's Military Commission, the CYL Central Committee and the Shenyang PLA units, designated as advanced pacesetters or conferred honorable titles. In the past 3 years, Army units throughout the military region have rated more than 100,000 people as activists in learning from Lei Feng.
2. Good deeds have been reported throughout the northeast, and new habits have prevailed in all Army barracks. Statistics show that Army units of the Military Region have more than 32,000 learn-from-Lei Feng groups active in urban and rural areas in the northeast. Last year these groups performed more than 1.09 million good deeds for the people. Army units received more than 4,200 letters of gratitude from the people.
3. Cadres and fighters have correctly handled the relationship between the ideological and the cultural aspects in building spiritual civilization, displayed Comrade Lei Feng's spirit of the screw, learned science and culture and taken the road to becoming both Red and expert. Many young cadres and fighters have become scientific and technical personnel, possessing courage, insight and talent. Yu Renzhou, fighter of a repair shop of a certain Army-level unit, has worked exceptionally hard on a 3-square-chi repair bench for 4 years and successfully developed a fairly advanced preheating device for starting a motor vehicle in cold weather, thereby resolving a big problem, unsolved for decades, for frigid-zone Army units in their work of preparedness for winter warfare.

4. The spirit of the screw, characterized by the love for one's own job, has given out more brilliance. Intellectual cadres who were college graduates, and fighters of worker and peasant origin have displayed greater keenness for subjecting themselves to the needs of the revolution and doing whatever the party instructs them to do.

5. The spirit of self-sacrifice, characterized by calmness in time of danger and readiness to die for others, has found a more general expression. Last year, Army units of the whole Military Region rescued 3,214 people in danger, 117 cadres and fighters were given meritorious service awards and some of them laid down their precious lives.

6. The glorious tradition of unity and friendship has been further developed. Measuring themselves against Lei Feng's famous saying: "We should be warm like the spring in relating to other comrades," many units have launched the "five ones" activities, namely, every week cadres will help with the kitchen work once, feed pigs once, stand guard once, gave heart-to-heart talks with fighters once and solve one practical, difficult problem for a comrade. This has promoted the closeness between officers and men and between the higher and lower organs and has fostered more profound feelings among comrades.

7. All Army units have followed Lei Feng's example and love and serve the people. Last year they participated in more than 3,600 construction projects in the public interest in the three northeastern provinces and committed more than 3 million man-days and more than 63,000 machines to these projects. Army medical personnel rendered medical treatment for the masses over 1.2 million times.

8. There has been a greater readiness to think of new ideas and take action, and a greater enthusiasm to forge ahead. Emulating Lei Feng's spirit of "attending to our work with fervor as hot as summer," cadres and fighters have created a heartening situation in which everyone "strives to achieve the best in his work." Many delegates to this congress are advanced individuals who dare to blaze new trails and are capable of creating a new situation in their work. Last year the Shenyang PLA units produced more than 33,700 sharpshooters, crack gunners and technical experts, as well as a number of companies, each with 100 sharpshooters, and regiments, each with 1,000 sharpshooters.

As to how to thoroughly carry on the activities to learn from Lei Feng under the new situation, Li Desheng told the reporters: The situation is changing and the time is moving ahead, so there should be new developments in the learn-from-Lei-Feng campaign and new standards should be attained. To bring about these new developments and attain new standards we should be more conscious in following Lei Feng's example, foster the communist ideal and faith, stand in the van of the times, as Lei Feng did, conscientiously implement the 12th party congress guidelines, be ready to sacrifice personal interests for the sake of the state and the collective and strive to make ourselves pioneers and promoters of reform. When there are more Lei Feng-type comrades, the style of the party, the Army and society will be better, and there will be greater hope for the success of the four modernizations program.

LANZHOU PLA COMMANDER STRESSES AFFORESTATION

HK091444 Lanzhou Gansu Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 9 Mar 83

[Text] Lanzhou PLA units Commander Zheng Weishan recently appealed to subordinate units to concentrate their efforts on key points and do a good job in this year's tree-planting task.

When carrying out an inspection at grassroots PLA units from late January to early March, Commander Zheng Weishan learned the PLA units' achievements in tree planting and visited some PLA tree farms and nurseries. In talking with leading cadres of PLA units about the work of tree planting and afforestation, he pointed out that three tasks must be properly carried out this year according to the instruction of Deng Xiaoping, chairman of the CPC Central Committee Military Commission, on assisting local people in afforesting the Northwest Plateau: 1) further afforest the area surrounding the barracks, do a good job in building nurseries and raising seedlings, and make preparations for assisting local people to expand afforested areas; 2) devote efforts to afforest villages, roadsides and riversides within a radius of 10 to 20 kilometers, plant trees in rows and ensure that these trees grow within a few years; and 3) undertake afforestation tasks over a whole hill, a whole sandbank or a whole plot of land in accordance with unified planning by the local government.

Inspects Greening Work

HK110655 Xian Shaanxi Provincial Service in Mandarin 0500 GMT 11 Mar 83

[Text] According to reports by SHAANXI RIBAO, Zheng Weishan, commander of the Lanzhou PLA units, recently inspected tree-planting work of a certain PLA unit in (Weibei) Plateau in Shaanxi in order to implement Comrade Deng Xiaoping's instructions on greening the northwest.

After listening to reports by the PLA unit, Comrade Zheng Weishan said: We should gradually extend the greening area starting from places where PLA army men stay. If we persist in doing so, (Weibei) Plateau will be turned into an oasis.

He also said to a leading member of the Logistics Department of an advanced Lanzhou PLA unit in greening: We should extensively publicize among the masses the advantages of planting trees and cultivating forests and scientific methods for tree planting and encourage the masses to plant trees voluntarily. Only in this way can we carry out greening work with high quality and at great speed.

PLA UNITS ASKED TO CARRY OUT DENG'S INSTRUCTION

HK110346 Xining Qinghai Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 10 Mar 83

[Text] The conference to commend progressive units and individuals held by the Lanzhou PLA units concluded yesterday. At the concluding meeting, (Wang Zijian), deputy political commissar of the Lanzhou units, announced a decision to name 31 Army units and 31 army men as pacesetters for the troops in building socialist spiritual civilization and to name 9 militia units and 7 militia individuals as pacesetters for the militia in building spiritual civilization.

In his concluding speech at the meeting, Political Commissar Xiao Hua set forth some concrete demands for strengthening the work of building spiritual civilization. He emphasized that stress should be placed on the following five jobs:

1. Earnestly study revolutionary theory and profoundly carry out communist ideological education;

2. Earnestly grasp scientific and cultural education and continuously enhance the scientific and cultural level of the troops and militias;
3. Energetically cultivate talented people who are capable of both military and civilian work so as to adapt the troops to the requirements of modernization;
4. Deeply carry out the activities of jointly building spiritual civilization by the Army and the people so as to continuously consolidate the close ties between the Army and the government and between the Army and the people; and
5. Implement the instruction of Military Commission Vice Chairman Deng [title as heard] and vigorously carry out tree-planting activities.

NINGXIA REGIONAL PEOPLE'S CONGRESS ENDS

HK110343 Yinchuan NINGXIA RIBAO in Chinese 1 Mar 83 p 1

[Report: "18th Session of 4th People's Congress of Ningxia Hui Nationality Autonomous Region Closes"]

[Text] The 18th session of the 4th People's Congress of Ningxia Hui Nationality Autonomous Region closed on the afternoon of 26 March.

The session listened to and deliberated on the "Report on the Implementation of the 1982 National Economic and Social Development Plan, and Planning Arrangements for 1983" by Xia Siping, vice chairman of the autonomous region, on behalf of the People's Government; "Report on Implementing the Spirit of the National Conference on Voluntarily Planting Trees by the Whole People and Penetratingly Launching the Movement of Voluntarily Planting Trees Throughout the Region" by Ma Sizhong, vice chairman of the autonomous region on behalf of the People's Government; "Report on Exploiting Energy Superiority, Accelerating the Construction in Electric Fields and Creating a New Situation in the Fields of Electric Industry in Our Region" by Niu Shangqin, head of the Electricity Department of the autonomous region, entrusted by the People's Government; and "Report on the Situation of Water Conservancy Work of the Whole Region" by Li Rongxun, deputy head of the regional Department of Water Conservancy, entrusted by the People's Government. The members attending the session were satisfied with the four reports and expressed many good opinions during the discussion. The members held that since the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee, the whole region had conscientiously implemented all the principles and policies formulated by the party Central Committee and the State Council, resolutely eliminated leftist mistakes that had existed over a long period in the past, earnestly summed up experience and lessons and seriously implemented the principle of the state on economic work that assured the progress of the national economy of the region in the course of readjustment.

Achievements have been scored in the national economic plan and also in the construction cause of forestry, water conservation, electricity and so on, and the situation is excellent. In accordance with the strategic objective, priorities and steps defined by the 12th CPC Congress to create a new situation in all fields of socialist modernization, we must, in 1983, resolutely shift the entire economic work on to the core of raising the economic results and according to the spirit of the Fifth Session of the Fifth NPC, draw up the Sixth 5-Year Plan for our region and further do a good job in the work of readjustment, restructuring, consolidation and upgrading so that we can acquire a new increase in production, construction, circulation and other fields, and achieve new developments in science, education, culture and public health on the basis of raising economic results.

It was pointed out at the session that voluntarily planting trees by the whole people is one of the national policies. It should be carried out for a long time and in a better and more down-to-earth manner. It is essential to conscientiously implement the resolution of the NPC on launching the movement of planting trees by the whole people and to further strengthen leadership in this work. Leading cadres at all levels should regard afforestation as a major event of serving the people and benefiting future generations. They should personally grasp and achieve results in this work. Our region has superiority in water conservation and electricity. It is necessary to exploit potential, draw up long-term plans, do coordination work well and exploit the superiority of our region to make new contributions in industrial and agricultural production. The "Regulations for the Management of Water Conservancy of Ningxia Hui Nationality Autonomous Region" was examined and approved by the session and will be put in force upon promulgation. The election work of cities, counties, and districts, townships and towns under the jurisdiction of cities were also discussed and arranged at the session.

In accordance with the stipulation of the "Law of the PRC on the Organization of Local People's Congresses and the Local People's Governments at Different Levels," the session agreed to the proposal of the regional CPC Committee to appoint Hei Boli as acting chairman of the autonomous region instead of the present Chairman Ma Xinyin, whose work will be arranged accordingly. The appointments and removals of certain cadres were also approved by the session.

Responsible comrades of the regional CPC Committee Hao Tiangzao, Li Yunhe and Shen Xiaozeng attended the session. Comrade Hao Tingzao delivered a speech at the session. Chairman of the regional People's Congress Ma Qing also delivered a speech at the end of the session.

Vice Chairmen of the regional People's Congress Shi Yulin, Huang Zhizhong and Lu Ming attended the session. Vice Chairmen of the region Ma Sizhong and Xia Siping; Vice President of the regional Supreme People's Court Dong Yuehuai; Deputy Procurator-General of the regional People's Procuratorate He Shutian; Secretary General of the regional People's Government He Dingxuan and responsible personages of departments concerned attended the session as nonvoting delegates.

Hei Boli Appointed

HK110633 Yinchuan NINGXIA RIBAO in Chinese 1 Mar 83 p 1

["Text" of the decision of the Standing Committee of the 4th Ningxia Hui Nationality Autonomous Regional People's Congress on appointment of Hei Boli as acting chairman of the autonomous region, adopted by the 18th meeting of the 4th regional People's Congress on 26 February 1983]

[Text] In accordance with the stipulations of the PRC Organic Law of the Local People's Congresses and Governments, the Standing Committee of the 4th People's Congress of Ningxia Hui Nationality Autonomous Region, at its 18th meeting, approves the proposal by the Ningxia Hui Nationality Autonomous Regional CPC Committee to appoint Hei Boli acting chairman of the regional government, because former Chairman Ma Xinyin has been assigned to another post.

TAIPEI PAPER PRAISES REAGAN STATEMENT ON TAIWAN

OW110115 Taipei CHUNG YANG JIH PAO in Chinese 1 Mar 83 p 1

[Editorial: "Seize the Opportunity To Develop Relations With the United States"]

[Excerpts] In recent speeches, U.S. President Reagan twice discussed Sino-U.S. relations and made effective and specific explanations on the question of arms sales to China in particular. Moreover, in his speeches he expressed respect and support for the Republic of China. This is why the Communist bandits have once again begun to attack President Reagan, alleging that he has made "a serious retrogression" on the question of arms supplies.

In his speech at the annual meeting of the American Legion on 22 February, President Reagan made a wide-ranging review and explanation of U.S. relations with other countries. President Reagan was warmly applauded eight times, mostly when he dealt with the strengthening of national defense and reaffirmed his support for the ROC.

Dealing with Sino-U.S. relations in his 22 February speech, President Reagan again indicated that the United States has "longstanding and honorable ties" with the ROC, will not forget such a friend and will honor its commitments to it. In this regard, we should understand that the China question is a key point in President Reagan's global policy and that, in considering the China question, the United States links Sino-U.S. relations with its relations with the Communist bandits.

Earlier, in an interview with the weekly HUMAN EVENTS, President Reagan answered, in clear terms, the question of arms sales to the Republic of China. The "17 August communique" is ambiguously worded. In the "communique," the United States appears to have made major concessions to the Communist bandits on the question of arms sales to the ROC. The "communique" caused a considerable shock both in the Republic of China and the United States when it was published. In this interview, President Reagan made two important clarifications: First, on "gradually reducing arms sales to Taiwan," President Reagan explained that this question is linked to a peaceful solution of the "Taiwan question." The United States will not reduce its arms supplies to Taiwan "with the passage of time." Second, if the Chinese Communists escalate their military strength and pose a threat to Taiwan, will the United States be obliged to strengthen Taiwan's military capabilities? President Reagan indicated: "All this is included in the Taiwan Relations Act." This act stipulates that the United States will provide Taiwan with defensive weapons "sufficient to maintain its self-defensive capabilities." This is as good as a footnote to the limitations on the quality and quantity of U.S. arms sales to the ROC.

The White House and the State Department have consistently indicated that ROC-U.S. relations are, and will be, handled in accord with the "Taiwan Relations Act." This explanation by President Reagan was also a reiteration of this position. However, being frank and open, President Reagan stated this position more clearly and precisely. Finding this hard to bear, the Communist bandits have hurled insults at President Reagan and have once again resorted to their habitual trick of "blackmailing" the United States in an attempt to divide the American public and gain more benefits from the United States.

Indications show that relations between the United States and the Communist bandits have recently become cool. This is because the United States has gradually discovered that the Chinese Communists' greed is insatiable and that the more concessions one makes to them, the more benefits they seek.

Now we must seize this opportunity to develop our relations with the United States. Quite a few members of the U.S. Government and the American public still mistakenly believe that the Chinese Communists may possibly become a strong partner of the United States in containing the Soviet Union. We must help the United States do away with this myth so that ROC-U.S. relations embark on a level road.

WEN WEI PO ON 'RETROGRESSION' OF SINO-U.S. TIES

HK110527 Hong Kong WEN WEI PO in Chinese 11 Mar 83 p 2

[Editorial: "The Reagan Administration Is Continually Retrogressing"]

[Text] After U.S. Secretary of State Shultz visited Beijing in the beginning of February, many people thought that the U.S. Congress would change its attitude of saying one thing and doing another, respect the "17 August" joint communique and the communique on establishing Sino-U.S. diplomatic relations, remove obstacles, stop interfering in China's internal affairs and bring about a change in Sino-U.S. relations which are at a low ebb.

After Shultz' visit to China, the United States has intensified its dual tactics. It has announced a sale of some 60 F5G fighter planes to Taiwan and its supply of weaponry to Taiwan has exceeded that before the establishment of Sino-U.S. diplomatic relations; it has brazenly violated international law, issued a summons to a sovereign state government -- the Beijing government -- asking for a representative to be present for trial at a U.S. court, and issued a "default judgment" extorting criminal debts resulting from the Qing government's betrayal of state interests in collaboration with imperialists; in talks on textile products, it has discarded the principle of negotiation on an equal basis, practiced vigorous protectionism while putting off talks, unilaterally announced the restrictions on import of cotton textiles from China in an attempt to make China a trading partner at its beck and call and to make it accept this fait accompli; and it has openly run counter to its stand of recognizing the PRC Government as the sole legitimate government of China and put up various obstacles obstructing China from joining the Asian Development Bank [ADB], threatening to stop financial support to the ADB.

These acts of the Reagan administration have deteriorated the Sino-U.S. relations based on equality, breached U.S. diplomatic commitments and caused a grave retrogression in Sino-U.S. relations.

What has aroused even greater indignation among the people is: in his speech to the U.S. weekly HUMAN EVENTS, President Reagan openly cast aside the principle of "gradual reduction of arms supply to Taiwan" in the "17 August" joint communique and went so far as to regard the question of China's peaceful solution to the Taiwan issue as a prerequisite for U.S. reduction of arms supply to Taiwan. According to Reagan's logic, the United States can interfere in the internal affairs of another country at will, providing weaponry for a certain political clique to oppose the central government and asking the latter to use a "peaceful" approach. Who has empowered Reagan to act as China's overlord?

Yesterday, Reagan also delivered an anticommunist speech in Florida clamoring that "communism remains the source of all evil in today's world" and stressing the necessity of bringing East-West relations into the orbit of "the traditional concept of value." What does this mean? Does the Reagan administration also use this as its guiding ideology in handling relations with socialist China? Are the recent series of retrogressive U.S. acts in its relations with China an expression of Reagan's anticommunist nature?

Reagan's thoughts are too outdated. Today we are no longer in an era in which the imperialists decide the destiny of the world and decide at will what social system the people of various countries should adopt.

Truman and Eisenhower spent several billion U.S. dollars in assisting the KMT during the civil war and later went into Korean battlefields stripped to the waist in an attempt to change the orientation of the Chinese people in taking the socialist road and smother socialist New China.

They have ended in utter defeat. These hegemonistic acts were sternly punished by history causing the United States to suffer serious setbacks in its most powerful and prosperous period. Has Reagan not drawn a lesson from them?

The people of all countries should decide for themselves what social system they should choose and hegemonists should not trouble themselves in this respect. Countries with different social systems can surely develop normal relations on the basis of the five principles of peaceful coexistence. Human beings living on this small planet are faced with numerous differences and difficult problems. They should seek common ground while reserving differences and cooperate on an equal basis to have problems solved. U.S. economic problems alone are already enough for Reagan to worry about. Why is it that Reagan fears that there will be no conflicts in the world, purposely stirs up opposition and hatred on the question of systems and purposely creates disputes in Sino-U.S. relations which all along have been developing in a normal way?

The United States is troubled by financial deficit, economic recession and Soviet expansion. However, it has a president who deviates from the normal course of things, puts aside his proper business and concentrates on making trouble. This is a misfortune for the American people.

NEW GUANGDONG SECRETARY'S BACKGROUND DESCRIBED

HK100434 Hong Kong WEN WEI PO in Chinese 10 Mar 83 p 1

["Information" column: "Lin Ruo, the Second Man on the List of Provincial Secretaries of Guangdong"]

[Text] Of the six new secretaries of the Guangdong Provincial CPC Committee, Lin Ruo is listed second, next only to First Secretary Ren Zhongyi.

People abroad perhaps know little about Lin Ruo, but he has achieved merits as an official in Guangdong. His promotion to the leadership post shows that the CPC Central Committee is determined to carry out the policy of making the cadre ranks revolutionary, younger, better educated and professionally competent, and that it regards abilities to create the new situation and develop new experiences as criteria for the evaluation of cadres.

Lin Ruo, a native of Caoan, Guangdong, was born in October 1924. He joined the party in 1945 and took part in its work in 1947.

Lin Ruo was an intellectual, a graduate of Zhongshan University. After liberation, he worked for NANFANG RIBAO for a time, but did local work most of the time. He was formerly secretary of the Dongguan County CPC Committee, and the achievements scored by Dongguan County have been the most prominent in Guangdong Province. In the past few years Lin was transferred to Zhanjiang to be secretary of the prefectural CPC Committee there. Last year Zhanjiang scored marked achievements in its industrial and agricultural production and reaped a bumper harvest.

Because of his outstanding performance, he was elected a member of the CPC Central Committee at the 12th CPC Congress. It was no accident that this time he was appointed to an important post in the Guangdong Provincial CPC Committee.

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